THE PRICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES IN NEW YORK CITY, WEEK DAYS, IS TWO CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Thursday probably cloudy, warmer; wind south.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,928. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

WILSON DISCUSSES PLANS FOR SHIPS TO SUPPLY ARMY

Vessels Enough to Carry Men, but 3,000,000 Tons More Are Required for Freight.

ALLIES PLANNING TO HELP

Versailles Conference Gave Much Time to Considering the Problem.

IMPORT CUT ONE REMEDY

Attempts to Rush Shipbuilding Seriously Hampered by the Cold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson took up personally the shipping problem tonight, and at a conference with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board went into the great problem of procuring tonnage for the movement of American troops and supplies overseas.

Every phase of the question was discussed, including the progress of the Government building program, plans for obtaining allied ships for transporting soldiers and negotiations with European neutrals for tonnage to release American vessels for transatlantic service. The President was particularly interested in the proposal to obtain additional ships by reducing imports probably one-half.

A full realization of the extent to which America's troop movement to France depends on tonnage has come not only to this Government, but also to the Allies, and it was indicated today that one of the chief topics at the recent session of the Supreme War Council was that of finding ships for that purpose.

A large American army is substantially ready to go, but before it is sent the War Department wants to be assured that it can be supplied. Ships are available to transport the men; the problem is to keep them equipped with materials with which to fight.

A million men on the fighting front will require, according to the best estimates available, 4,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons of shipping in continuous service across the 3,000 miles of water between America and Europe. The United States can lay its hands on about 4,000,000 tons now, and expects to build during the year 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons more.

The President was told by Mr. Hurley that bad weather in January cut the construction of commandeered ships fully 60 per cent. The Shipping Board's plans for building up a great shipyard workers' reserve and for obtaining more work out of shipyard labor at present engaged were outlined. Recruiting for the reserve is progressing well, and speakers are starting to visit the yards to appeal to the men to do their best as a patriotic duty.

The plan to cut imports from South America and the Orient to release ships for transporting troops and supplies has been worked out at the Shipping Board. The class of imports to be reduced will be left largely to the War Trade Board, which is in control of imports and exports. The Shipping Board will advise the Trade Board as to the number of neutral vessels and American and French ships possible to put in the trades, and the Trade Board will determine what they shall carry.

There has been no announcement as to the amount of tonnage that the Allies are ready to spare for moving the American forces and their supplies. Already the British have turned over some ships for the purpose, and are preparing to release others.

The Versailles War Council took up the subject of what should be the balance maintained as between the shipment of troops and their supplies and the transportation of goods needed by the allied armies and the European civilian populations. Reports to Washington indicate that the policy will be to employ as much tonnage in the movement of American forces and materials for their use as can be spared from its previous runs without endangering the allied food supplies. The Allies are drawing less and less on America for munitions, as every month they are increasing the volume of their own manufacture. This releases tonnage for the movement of foodstuffs and for use by the American forces.

While Chairman Hurley was preparing for the President today a complete report on the shipping situation, Civil Engineer Frederick R. Harris of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, who for three weeks was General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was giving a Senate investigating committee an optimistic view of shipbuilding progress. It was possible, Mr. Harris said, for the Government to complete this year its original program of 6,000,000 tons of construction.

Mr. Harris said the estimate of a maximum of 3,000,000 tons of American ship production this year made last week by J. W. Powell, Vice President of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, was pessimistic, and that he believed the fabricated ship program would be entirely successful.

President Wilson may make a personal appeal to shipworkers of the nation to speed up construction. Another plan to bring home to workers the fact that America demands whole hearted support is a series of addresses by soldiers wounded in France. Two soldiers, one from Ireland and the other from Australia, have begun a speaking campaign.

"EVERY HOUR brings you nearer to the Day of Rest!" — See top of Page 4.—Advt.

British Face Food Crisis in the Next Two Months

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, met more than 100 members of the House of Commons in the committee room of the House tonight. He gave confidential information on the food situation and the existing stocks in the country and discussed with them the question of extending compulsory rationing to the whole country.

Lord Rhondda spoke for an hour, but the proceedings were private. An official report which was issued said that he expressed the view that the food situation would be in its most difficult stage during the coming two months, and asked the members to give him all possible help.

In the belief that many persons have rendered themselves liable to prosecution for food hoarding by inadvertence, Lord Rhondda has provided that during next week such persons may voluntarily surrender their stocks for the benefit of the public and will be indemnified against prosecution. This privilege does not apply to persons against whom prosecution is pending or whose domiciles have been searched.

SEES GRAVE FAULTS IN TRANSPORT PLAN

Congressman Miller Asserts Divided Authority Is Hindering Shipment of Troops.

PORT CONGESTION IN FRANCE

Insists United States Should Have Full Control of One or More Harbors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative C. B. Miller of Minnesota, who investigated conditions in France recently, made a speech in the House today, in which he summarized some of the things still operating against successful conduct of the war. One of the chief difficulties, he said, was the lack of port facilities in France, and a broken-down railroad running from the port of debarkation to the battlefront. He said the lack of co-operation in ocean transportation, which was under three heads, must be systematized and other reforms made if this country was to place a real army abroad and keep it fully supplied.

After picturing the condition of the port and the railroad facilities in France Mr. Miller advised that this Government should insist upon having control of one port in France and of one railroad to the front.

"I sincerely trust that the Secretary of War will find time to go over there and make a personal investigation of many things in France," he added.

Discussing port conditions in France, Mr. Miller said:

"In the first place, when the war started we did not expect to send any troops to France at all until the middle of the Summer if 1918, when we expected to send a huge army. We changed our plan by sending a division for inspirational effect. We are now trying to get into France at the earliest possible date as large a fighting force as we can. In the first days, therefore, we failed to recognize some of the needs that would arise when the big movement was on. This matter of a port in France is one of them. We have largely for our use an important port in France. It, however, is grossly inadequate for our needs. In the first place, dock facilities were constructed for a commerce not more than one-third of that we are pouring into the place now. Fearful congestion immediately resulted when we began to send many ships across. These ships have to lie there waiting a chance to unload. Many of them have been there for weeks before they could be unloaded.

Ship Held Up Fifty Days.

"While I was there there was one ship that had been at the dock fifty days, trying to unload steel billets consigned to the French. It had got some off, but in despair of ever getting them unloaded it took the balance away, carrying them back to this country—even a part of its cargo.

"A vastly greater dock space is need-

Continued on Page Five.

COAL SHORTAGE NOW VERY ACUTE; ALARMS OFFICIALS

Idle Mondays Must Continue Because of Stress of Severe Weather.

MANY PLACES NEAR FAMINE

Only a Day's Supply on Hand, Some Report—Many Plants Are Shut Down.

COLD CUTS CITY'S SUPPLY

Yesterday's Receipts of Anthracite Were 7,000 Tons Short of New York's Daily Need.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—With the East facing the most acute coal shortage of the Winter and in the grip of the coldest weather in a generation the Government decided today that the heatless Monday program could not at this time be abandoned, as had been hoped.

The conclusion to continue the closing was reached at a conference between Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director General of Railroads McAdoo, attended by a dozen State Fuel Administrators. There was no official announcement, but a joint statement probably will be given out tomorrow.

There had been every indication up to last night that the Monday holidays were over. But reports brought to Washington by the State Fuel Administrators, that throughout most of the East there was on hand but one day's supply of coal, coupled with the weather situation, were accepted as convincing proof that the present was no time to lift the closing order. Even Mr. McAdoo, who up to this time was understood to have opposed the closing plan, was said tonight to have agreed that until the weather permitted an improvement in railroad transportation the order should be continued in force.

The cold snap has cut coal production and movement to such an extent that, officials point out tonight, even had the Monday closings been abandoned, industry would be forced to close down to a considerable extent because of lack of fuel. In fact, reports to the Fuel Administration tonight showed that in many States plants already were closing in large numbers.

It was emphasized that the Fuel Administration was determined that coal unloaded and distributed should go first to meet the needs of householders. To State Fuel Administrators almost unlimited authority has been given to divert coal from other consumers to keep the people warm in their homes.

Call Situation Alarming.

For the first time since coal began to run short Fuel Administration officials admit that the situation is alarming. Report after report came during the day telling of cities, all the way from Mississippi to the Atlantic, with only a few hours' supply of fuel on hand and prospects poor for obtaining anything like the quantities needed.

In New England transportation was declared hopeless. Trains were crippled and an Atlantic storm had halted coal movement by water. In Pennsylvania mines were idle, cities were without coal and trains were unable to move. All industry in Indiana, it was said, was about to shut down. The situation in Ohio was so critical that Governor Cox planned to come to Washington to make a personal appeal for aid.

The railroads today were declared to be in the worst shape they had been at any time during the Winter. Low temperatures made it impossible in some instances for trainmen to work, and the general freight movement was said to be about 50 per cent. of normal.

There are indications that, if better weather does not come speedily, officials will take up for consideration a proposed amendment to the closing order prescribing two four-day shutdowns, one covering the period of Lincoln's birthday anniversary, and the other Washington's Birthday.

Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, falls on

Continued on Page Twenty.

New Places of Sale for The New York Times And All Other New York Newspapers:

New Stations Manhattan Bronx Brooklyn

At the new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company:—
35½ Greenwich Ave., near 8th St.
408 Sixth Ave., near 25th St.
302 Ninth Avenue, near 31st St.
Northwest cor. 156th St. & B'way.
585 W. 181st Street, cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
3,877 Tenth Ave., near 207th St.
130B E. 28th St., near Lexington Ave.
730 Lexington Ave., near 59th St.
1,165 Madison Ave., near 86th St.
182 E. 116th St., near 3rd Ave.
402 Fordham Rd., cor. Webster Ave.
BROOKLYN
341 Nostrand Ave., near Gates Ave.
1,509 Kings Highway, near Brighton Elevated Station.

Places of Sale Previously Announced:

In Manhattan and the Bronx

At all subway and elevated news stands.
At all hotels.
At The New York Times offices:—
Times Building, Times Square.
229 West 43d Street, near Broadway.
7 Beekman Street, near Nassau Street.
2,109 Seventh Avenue, near 125th Street.
2,914 Third Avenue, near 150th Street.
3,525 Broadway, near 144th Street.
At branch offices of all other New York newspapers.

In Brooklyn

At the new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company:—
1,007½ Flatbush Avenue, near Tilden Ave.
12 Belvidere Street, near Broadway.
7,003 Third Avenue, near 70th Street.
Myrtle Avenue and Stephens Street.
At all subway and elevated news stands.

Mayor Advises Strikers To Resume Business

[Official Statement.]

At a conference sought by a committee of news dealers and its counsel, Morris Hillquit, with Mayor Hylan, the Mayor, after listening to their statements and suggestions, advised them that he thought it was for their best interests to resume the selling of newspapers for the general convenience of the public and under the return privilege for the sixty days offered by the publishers, in order that both the news dealers generally and the public, and the publishers, too, would learn how the new system would operate; and, at the end of that time the news dealers, or any of them, could state their grievances, if any.

Residents of apartments may arrange for delivery of The New York Times by requesting the superintendent of the apartment house to telephone

Bryant 1000
or
Columbus 7000

ROADS TIED UP; MEN QUIT IN COLD

1,800 Freight Handlers Stop Work, Some with Frozen Hands and Faces.

STOCK IN CARS SUFFERS

Eastern Traffic Not More Than Half Normal — Passenger Trains Long Delayed.

The railroad situation east of the Mississippi was reported to Director General of Railroads McAdoo by Regional Director A. H. Smith last night as being about as bad as it could be. Staggering under the effects of five blizzards in the first five weeks of Government operation, the railroads of the East yesterday encountered zero weather over the entire territory, almost paralyzing traffic movement. Because of drifting snow and frozen equipment it was almost impossible to get empty cars to coal mines, and harder still to get loaded cars out.

Mr. Smith last night ordered that only absolutely necessary passenger trains be run until the carriers could recover from the latest cold spell, and that preference on all lines be given to coal and fuel oil. Similar instructions were sent to the Presidents of all Eastern lines.

Only a few eastbound trains were run last night from Chicago and St. Louis. Trains arrived here yesterday from east of Pittsburgh from five to twelve hours late.

Orders had gone out to the roads to keep freight moving at any cost and the devotion of railroad workers was attested by reports received by Mr. Smith that many of the men had had their faces, hands, and ears frozen while sticking to their posts. The weather was so bitter in many districts that the men were forced to quit work, although they were anxious to continue. Freight handlers and coal handlers would not work in the zero weather, and at noon reports compiled by Mr. Smith showed that the freight handling force of the roads entering New York was short 1,800 hands.

The first of the fast through food trains for the Allies, carrying flour, arrived at Bayonne over the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday. It was run down to Constable Hook, where, according to the new fod supply program, it was to have been run out on a pier and loaded into a waiting vessel. When the ship started for the pier she got stuck in the ice and three tugs worked all day

Continued on Page Twenty.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., finest resort hotel in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

GERMAN PLOTTERS GET LAW'S LIMIT

Rintelen and Ten Others Go to Prison at Hard Labor and Must Pay $2,000 and Costs.

PUT FIRE BOMBS ON SHIPS

Judge Howe Sorry Statute Allows Him to Impose Only 18-Month Terms.

Nine German subjects and two American citizens, among the former Franz Rintelen, intimate of the German Crown Prince, who directed various German plots in the United States prior to the entrance of this country into the war, were convicted in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court of New York yesterday of attempting to blow up the British transatlantic cargo steamer Kirk Oswald.

Judge Harlan B. Howe of Vermont, before whom the case was tried, imposed the maximum penalty permitted by law in each instance, and several times remarked that he deeply regretted that he was not able to impose sentences far more severe. The conspirators were tried under the old law and not under the recently passed Espionage act, it being impossible to bring them into court under the new law, which was passed subsequent to the commission of the crimes charged in the indictments.

Just before the case went to the jury it looked for a few moments as if it would be interrupted by the sudden illness of Lawrence Farley, the foreman of the jury. Mr. Farley, who is a middle-aged man, became faint, and Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, 2d, in charge of the case for the Government, was informed that maybe "a little drink" of something stimulating would help Mr. Farley. Mr. Farley agreed with the suggestion, and then came the problem of getting the stimulant. This is how they solved the problem:

In the next courtroom to that in which the German plotters were tried a man was on trial charged with selling intoxicating drinks to United States soldiers in uniform.

"Exhibit 'A' in the evidence in the case next door is nearly full," the clerk of the court whispered to Mr. Osborne.

"Go get it," or words to that effect, said Mr. Osborne to the clerk.

The clerk disappeared and in a few moments was back with an amber bottle, almost full of a slightly darker liquid.

"This is 'Exhibit A,' and I am told it is all right," the clerk said to Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne grasped "Exhibit A"

Continued on Page Seven.

SCOTCH WHISKIES—ALL LEADING BRANDS Grosvenor Nicholas & Co., Inc., 14-16 So. William St. Phone Broad 5193.—Advt.

Colonel Roosevelt Is Ill Again; Brought Here After Operation at Oyster Bay

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—As a result of an operation performed a few days ago, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was removed to New York City early this afternoon in order that attending physicians might be near him instead of their making the trip to his home at Sagamore Hill. It is expected that he will be able to be about in a week or ten days.

Ever since the Cuban campaign of the Spanish-American War Colonel Roosevelt has suffered at intervals from a fever contracted in one of the camps. During his Brazilian trip, four years ago, it took a malignant form. This caused a deep abscess which has troubled him quite a little during the last four years.

When the trouble took shape again several days ago Dr. Walton Martin of 151 East Sixty-third Street was called. The surgeon, who is connected with the operating staff of St. Luke's Hospital, advised an immediate operation, stating that in his opinion it was imperative.

Colonel Roosevelt decided that it should be done and told his family. The operation was performed by Dr. Martin, who was assisted by several other surgeons.

When Colonel Roosevelt got about today he did not feel so well and, after consulting with his physicians, he decided to go to New York City in order that he might be under their direct care. As a result of his illness, Colonel Roosevelt canceled his speech which he was to deliver tomorrow evening at Boston before the Chamber of Commerce and the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

Speeches which Colonel Roosevelt was to have made in the West next week have also been canceled.

At the Hotel Langdon it was said at midnight last night that Colonel Roosevelt was resting quietly with no apparent prospect of complications. The Colonel's illness made it necessary to call off his appointment to speak at the Vigilantes' Dinner at the Harvard Club last night, and also several appointments which he had today.

Uninterrupted Service to Pinehurst, N. C. Tickets from Seaboard Air Line Agt. Lv. N. Y. 4:05 P.M.—12:30 Night. Ar. Pinehurst 8 A.M.—8:05 P.M. —Advt.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mat. Today. 25c to $1. Direct Success in N.Y.—Advt.

GERMANS SHOW GROWING ACTIVITY ON AMERICAN FRONT

Airmen and Gunners Are Very Busy as Mist Rises from Battle Zone.

OUR VILLAGES SHELLED

Plan to Raid Our Trenches Foiled by the Speed of American Barrage.

OUR MEN FOR FLANDERS?

Supreme War Council Considers a Proposal to Train 150,000 Americans There.

German Newspapers Distort Baker's Figures on Army

GENEVA, Feb. 5.—The declaration by Secretary of War Baker that there would be half a million American soldiers in France early this year has been distorted by German newspapers.

The Münchner Nachrichten cut off a cipher and made the number 50,000.

The Cologne Volkszeitung says the number will be only several divisions.

The Swiss newspapers are ridiculing the subterfuges resorted to by German organs to conceal the facts.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 5, (Associated Press.)—The mist lifted from the American sector this afternoon, with the result that there was fairly lively shelling at several points, as well as considerable aerial activity. Several air fights took place above the trenches, and the anti-aircraft guns on both sides were extremely busy.

Regimental reports show that during the past twenty-four hours the enemy often has shelled villages behind the front which had not been disturbed by German fire for months.

Our Barrage Just in Time.

German plans to raid the American trenches were frustrated early yesterday morning. The American artillerymen put down a heavy barrage in front of and on the German lines, which are believed to have been filled with men and officers awaiting the signal to attack.

It was discovered at a certain hour that the Germans intended to carry out a "silent" raid. Fifteen minutes before the time set all the American guns concentrated their fire where, according to the information, the enemy was massed. It is believed that heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

There has been a general increase in the artillery activity for the last day or so all along the American front. The Germans are still unable to occupy their first line trenches, which were caved in by the American artillery fire. They have now constructed another line of trenches at that point.

American patrols have worked their way over No Man's Land and inspected the damaged trenches as well as they could.

The Germans are using gas shells freely and endeavored to envelop one of our battery positions with gas, but without success. They have dropped a number of shells in the roads behind the American lines.

Two men were reported wounded today by shells. The visibility remains bad.

Slightly Wounded Stayed at Posts.

More detailed reports from the first line show that great courage was exhibited by the troops during the heavy German bombardment of Saturday. A number of the men who were wounded slightly by shell splinters were treated in the lines with their first-aid packets and insisted on remaining at their posts until the fight was finished. One man who was carried to a field dressing station returned to his comrades in the line after his wounds had been attended to and remained on duty until the firing ceased and the danger was over. All the men later went to a hospital for full treatment.

Many of the Americans have had their first experience with gas in the last few days, as the Germans have been sending over a considerable number of gas shells. None came over yesterday afternoon, but an alarm was given. The chief of staff of one division and another staff officer who were motoring to a village back of the lines came upon several companies, all the men in masks. The officers hurriedly put on their own masks and rode on toward the front line. At the next village the men were wearing masks. The officers kept theirs on until they saw through a shellhole in the side of a brick wall twenty infantrymen with no masks on rolling dice as if nothing had happened.

FIGHTING AT ST. MIHIEL REPORTED BY BERLIN

Revival of Activity on the American-Held Sector—Artillery Duels Elsewhere.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (via London.)—Fighting activity was revived yesterday afternoon on the heights of the Meuse north and south of St. Mihiel, [the latter

Continued on Page Four.

All Teuton Allies Join in Berlin Conferences

LONDON, Feb. 5.—According to a Wireless Press dispatch from Berne, a series of conferences took place in Berlin yesterday. The German Emperor and the Crown Prince received separately Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier; Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Talaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, after which the Emperor presided at a Crown Council. Various conferences continued throughout the day.

The Austrian Food Controller, Herr Höfer, has arrived in Berlin to make urgent representations to Germany regarding the necessity of helping Austria in her food difficulties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.—Vorwärts, referring to the important conferences taking place in Berlin, which might interest the Reichstag, says:

"But of course the Reichstag has gone to bed, pulling the clothes over its head. It will see nothing and hear nothing and say nothing, and so will not inconvenience diplomacy."

GERMANS RESENT RIGOR IN STRIKE

Bitterness Over Army's Arbitrary Methods Not Confined to the Workers.

AUSTRIA CITED IN CONTRAST

New Strike of "the Whole Country" Threatened by a Deputy in Bavarian House.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—Although the German strike appears to be a pretty complete failure, nevertheless it will not remain without consequences. The attitude of the strikers and those who remained outside the movement is certain to be made more bitter.

Once more it has been impressed upon German workers that they live under a system which is little better than a military dictatorship. They will not fail to note the difference between the action of the German Government and that of the Austrian authorities. In Germany the Government clamped down all freedom, refused to have anything to do with the workers, and left the military to put down the movement by force. Not for a minute did justice to the workers' demands influence the Government.

The Berliner Tageblatt thinks that the failure of all negotiations with the Government to bring about a conference with the strikers will arouse grave doubts in the great mass of the people, and that this close adhesion to formalities will not be calculated to promote tranquillity, all the more so when the highest local authorities in Cologne and other places negotiated with the strikers and reached an agreement. The Tageblatt condemns the Government for its attitude in wishing to negotiate only with those who had no direct influence with the strikers, and says the difference in the attitude of the Government and the local authorities in some of the big cities is a very bad sign.

Promises Made at Cologne.

In the Cologne negotiations an official received a deputation of strikers, found that an agreement existed on several points, and declared that the Government really intended to carry through the Prussian franchise reforms, and that its general policy was honest. He agreed to forward the demands of the strikers immediately to the Chancellor and the Minister of the Interior, while the Burgomaster agreed to send the Government an expression of his own views as to the urgent necessity for rapid realization of franchise reform in Prussia. The strikers thereupon agreed to resume work.

A comparison of this sensible attitude with the Berlin Government's inaction and reliance on force will not tell in favor of the Hertling administration; so though the strike had no direct practical success, the German Government once more comes out of a difficult position with little credit and with its reputation certainly lowered in all democratic eyes.

It is stated that before Vorwärts was allowed to appear again after its recent suspension the directors had to give far-reaching guarantees as to the future attitude of that paper. Vorwärts practically admits the failure of the strike, and declares significantly:

"Through all ranks of the people goes the cry for unity and organization."

Workers Desperate, Says Deputy.

In the Bavarian lower house a Socialist member, Herr Segitz, according to the Munich Post, has delivered a pointed speech on the present state of affairs in Germany. He declared that the demand for peace was the main cause of the German strike, and then went on to ridicule the official statements that the state of affairs generally in Germany was fairly favorable.

"The food question," he said, "is causing the greatest misgivings. The inadequate nourishment of the people is responsible for the high infant mortality, for the greater number of deaths among old people, and for the physical degeneration of the youth of the country. We lack coal, clothing, and boots.

"We cannot afford to pay the high prices of the war profiteers. War

Continued on Page Two.

GO TO PINEHURST, N. C.—Lv. N. Y. 1:08 P. M. or 12:30 night. Reservations 1184 B'way. Phone 5044 Mad. Sq.—Advt.

KRYLENKO SEIZED BY POLISH ARMY, BERLIN REPORTS

Red Commander and Entire Staff Said to be Captives at Their Headquarters.

TARTARS CAPTURE YALTA

Petrograd Says That They Are Marching on Sebastopol and Slaying Extremists.

CHURCH BAN ON BOLSHEVIKI

Excommunication Follows Seizure of Monastery—Church and State Separated.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A wireless dispatch received at Berlin from Kiev says, according to advices from Amsterdam, that the Poles have occupied Mohilev, the Russian main headquarters, and have arrested Ensign Krylenko, the Commander in Chief of the Russian Bolshevist forces, and his entire staff.

The message adds that the Bolshevist uprising at Kiev has been suppressed by the Ukrainians.

Petrograd dispatches say that Tartar forces have occupied Yalta, in the Government of Taurida, and are advancing on Sebastopol, Russia's chief fortress and naval base on the Black Sea, and that they are dealing mercilessly with Red Guards, sailors, and soldiers.

Troops of the Bolshevist Army at Minsk have captured the town of Nlejin, according to a headquarters dispatch. They are now advancing on Kiev.

General Verkhovski, who held the Portfolio of War Minister during the Kerensky régime, has been arrested in Petrograd, charged with counter-revolutionary activity.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—M. Holubowicz, Chairman of the Ukrainian Peace Delegation, has been appointed Premier of the Ukraine.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says the troops of the Rada have occupied Kharkov and that the Ministry of Holubowicz contains no Bolsheviki.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.—In reply to a dispatch announcing that the Central Rada at Kiev had traitorously risen against the authority of the Soviet, the Black Sea fleet and the Soviet of Sebastopol, according to the Bolshevist Telegraph Agency, have declared their fidelity to the People's Commissaries.

The most formidable military reaction against the Bolsheviki appears to have developed in the basin of the Dnieper, in towns situated from 100 to 200 miles east of the Austro-Russian battle front. Here had been stationed several divisions whose personnel had nothing in common with the ideals of Bolshevism. There was the so-called Polish Legion, consisting of about 30,000 men, which had distinguished itself in the great retreat from Poland in 1915; some Don Cossack cavalry brigades; Kuban, Tartar, and Turkestan rifle battalions, together with about 20,000 volunteers from the Mohammedan tribes of the Caucasus, all of whom are Mussulmans.

When the banner of Bolshevism was raised on this front there was a rush to the trains going to Petrograd and Moscow, and to Kiev, close by. Those who went to the present and ancient capitals were Bolsheviki; those who went to Kiev were Ukrainians. The Cossacks and Tartars and other "strangers" were left to themselves; so were the Poles.

Late in January the Polish Legion began to move and occupied the town of Rogachev, seventy-two miles south of Mohilev, on the Dnieper, where the headquarters of the new Bolshevist army, with its newly elected officers—mostly from the ranks—was established.

There is evidence that the Cossacks, Tartars, and perhaps the Ukrainians, who are now developing in the south, back of the old battle front, a formidable resistance to the Bolsheviki, are not acting independently, that they have the material and moral support of the bougeoisie or middle-class land owners.

DEADLOCK SEEN IN PEACE PARLEY

London and Paris Press Think Hitch Is Over Ukraine—German Press Threatening.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—London and Paris papers are commenting on the apparent hitch in the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, the significance of Trotzky's silence, and the return of the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, to Berlin and their conferences with the German Emperor, the German Chancellor, and representatives from Turkey and Bulgaria. There is a general belief that a deadlock has been reached on the question of Ukraine.

The Berlin papers, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, publish no information concerning the Ministerial council, but it is supposed that peace with Ukraine and the settlement of the Polish status were discussed. The Tageblatt foresees an early peace between the Central Powers and Ukraine.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Zeitung am Mittag, in almost identical terms, say that if Leon

Trotzky continues his rhetorical displays, the Brest-Litovsk negotiations will probably come to an end, and that there will be nothing to regret, because all reports prove that the Bolshevist régime has reduced Northern Russia to political and economic ruin and anarchy, and that, therefore, peace with Bolshevist Northern Russia would be valueless.

The situation is better in the Ukraine, and the Central Powers, according to these authorities, still possess power to enforce their territorial desires.

The Reichstag will reassemble Feb. 19. The general home and foreign situation will be discussed. The independent Socialists will raise the question of the conviction of Deputy Wilhelm Dittmann, who a few days ago was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for inciting to high treason.

MOSCOW BOLSHEVIKI VOTE AGAINST PEACE

Talk of a Volunteer Army of 2,000,000—Food Crisis in Petrograd Continues.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2.—A majority of the Moscow Soviet is in favor of the organization of a volunteer army of 2,000,000. This is supported by the Bolshevist representative of the Praesidium, who in his report said there were only three possibilities before them.

The first was to declare a military strike, not to sign peace, and ignore events on the front while preparing forces inside the country.

The second was to sign peace with annexations and indemnities, and consider such a peace signed in present conditions shameful and therefore not binding. The third was the organization of a volunteer army.

Opponents of the Bolsheviki said it was too late and that separate peace was unavoidable, also that Kaledine was a more dangerous enemy than the Germans.

The majority, however, voted that the German terms were unacceptable and declared themselves in favor of a "holy war."

The food difficulties are very great. In the districts outside Petrograd many starving and there are cases where trains bringing food to the city are held up and robbed outside. In a fight reported yesterday between peasants and the guard of a flour train ten persons were killed and twenty-five wounded. Twenty-five sacks of flour disappeared during the skirmish.

Yesterday the census of food stores in the town proceeded quietly, though there were several small riots ending with shooting where the bakers were unable to supply people who had been waiting for bread many hours. It is very difficult to get the peasants to give up flour even where they have plenty, because they want manufactured goods, not pieces of paper. There is thus a return to primitive bargaining. A train loaded with such manufactures as could be got together in the town was sent south to be exchanged for flour.

Prices are climbing daily. Following is the latest list: Yeast, $8.64 a pound; a very small hare, $9.60; chicory, $2.64; an inferior chicken, $6.24; potatoes, 60 cents a pound; butter almost unobtainable at $7.76 a pound; sugar, ditto, at $3.36. Under these conditions it is not surprising that crime and typhus spread together.

BOLSHEVIKI CURSED BY HEAD OF CHURCH

Attack on Monastery Brings Anathema — Leninites Decree Church-State Separation.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.—The Soviet issued a decree today, signed by Nikolai Lenine and other members of the de facto Government, absolutely separating the church and the State, eliminating church income from the State, and confiscating all church realty, furnishings, and paraphernalia. The decree stipulates that religious societies may continue to use the property exclusively for religious services, although the title is vested in the State.

Religious freedom is guaranteed so long as religious societies do not interfere with social order, limit the rights of individuals, or hinder the republic.

Clash at Monastery's Seizure.

Because of the seizure of the Alexander Nevsky Monastery in Petrograd by the Bolsheviki on Friday, the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Patriarch of All Russia and Metropolitan of Moscow, issued yesterday at Moscow an anathema threatening the participants with excommunication and calling on the faithful to defend the sacredness of the Church.

The Patriarch has demanded from the Military Commission at Mohilev the release of Archbishop Gommel and other prelates, and an explanation of their arrest.

When the Patriarch's advisers urged him to revise his anathema so that it would be less bitter against the Bolsheviki he is reported to have flatly refused, declaring that he was ready to carry it out to the death. The anathema begins:

"The Holy Orthodox Church is passing through a hard time. It is an open secret that its enemies are perpetrating persecutions against Christ's teachings. They want to kill Christ's cause, excite hatred, and bring fratricidal war."

After declaring that atrocities and persecutions are increasing in general and that right and law are disregarded, the Patriarch says it compels him to address "to such outcasts of mankind our menacing word of condemnation."

Calls It Work of Satan.

"Come to reason," he continued. "Stop your bloody fratricide. This work is the work of Satan. By the power given to us by God, we forbid you to participate in Christ's communion. We excommunicate you, if you still have your Christian names, if even only by birth you belong to the Orthodox Church. We pray all the faithful children of the Orthodox Church not to come into contact with such outcasts of mankind. Throw the evil from among you yourselves."

Of the persecution of the Church, the Patriarch declares:

"The holy communion which blesses the birth and marriage of man has been declared unnecessary. The churches are subjected to destruction from bombardment by guns or to humiliation, as in the case of the Church of Christ the Saviour and the Holy Alexander Monastery in Petrograd and the Pochayeav Monastery at Kiev, which are being captured by the Godless dominators of our time."

The anathema closes with an appeal by the patriarch through all church prelates, calling upon all the parishes to fight and suffer for the sanctity of the Church.

Dr. Tikhon has been head of the Orthodox Church virtually since the overthrow of the Emperor, opposing with his might the plan of the Smolny Government to remodel the monastery and the entire church system along sociological rather than religious lines.

Small parades of prayerful members of the Orthodox Church were held today in protest against the seizure by the Bolsheviki of church property. The largest parade centred at the Kazan Cathedral Plaza.

Conflict Is Serious.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.—For the first time the revolution has come into serious conflict with the Church over the sequestration of the possessions and certain buildings of the very rich Alexander Nevsky Monastery. The purposes for which the buildings are wanted are charitable, but when it became known that an inventory was being made by the Soviet representatives, who entered the monastery grounds with Red Guards and sailors, large crowds of local worshippers collected and meetings of protest were held. The Spiritual Council of the monastery met and resolved to report events to the Patriarch Tikhon.

This monastery covers a big area on the banks of the Neva and contains many churches, including two of the oldest in Petrograd, built one above the other, where Peter the Great deposited the remains of Saint Alexander Nevsky, who defeated the Swedes at the battle of Neale. This is a regular place of pilgrimage and every day streams of worshippers pass under the pictured gates in its white wall.

The Soviet Government today issued a statement concerning the events in the monastery, including the stirring up by the monks of a crowd, mostly women worshippers, to beat the commissary who was sent to take an inventory, and also gave out a short notice on the subject of today's ceremony, pointing out that it was not forbidden, and that the forces preserving order had strict instructions for the immediate arrest of any persons who might attempt to interfere with it.

The Soviet Government's decree concerning liberty of conscience and religious societies definitely disestablishes the Church and destroys all the privileges accorded to professors of any particular faith. State functions are no longer to be accompanied by religious ceremonies, which are to be free so long as they do not interfere with public order. Religion is not to be used as an excuse for the nonperformance of obligations of citizenship, although local authorities may permit the substitution of one obligation for another.

The oath is abolished. There is a separation of school and Church, and the private teaching of religion is permitted. All forms of subsidization of religious societies are prohibited. No church or religious society may possess property. All possessions of churches and other religious organizations in Russia become national property; but buildings and instruments for religious service are assigned by the local or central authority for the free use of the respective religious societies. This, perhaps, explains the hostility of the Church dignitaries.

Trouble Began in October.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.—The Bolsheviki are now up against the Russian Orthodox Church. Until about last October the revolution and Church paid one another little attention. The Church then elected a Patriarch to replace as its nominal head the Emperor and his representative, the Procurator of the Holy Synod. The dignitary appointed to the Patriarchate was Tikhon, formerly Metropolitan of Moscow.

At the same time the Bolsheviki began to carry on a propaganda which must have for its ultimate effect the complete extinction of the Church. The anti-religious agitation was started in villages nominally to counteract anti-revolutionary activities of priests. Church lands were declared common property immediately after the November revolution. Since then, however, direct action and hostilities had practically not occurred.

ALL ROSY EVERYWHERE, BOLSHEVIKI ASSERT

Proclamation Confirms Capture of Cities and Says Victory in Finland Is Assured.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A Russian Government proclamation addressed "to all" was received today by wireless from Petrograd. It denies statements made in the foreign press that chaos reigns in Petrograd or elsewhere, and asserts that Moscow and Petrograd are calm and that no Socialists have been arrested there.

Kiev, says the proclamation, is in the hands of the Ukrainian Council and the Bourgeoisie Rada has fallen and fled. Orenburg was captured by the council's authority, the proclamation adds, while in Finland the victory of the Finnish workmen's government is nearing achievement. The White Guard forces have been pressed back northward and the workmen's victory over them is assured.

The food question in Petrograd has improved.

"News from Germany," the proclamation goes on, "is scarce. Clearly the Germans are suppressing the truth about the revolution there.

"M. Trotzky wires from Brest-Litovsk that the Germans are dragging out the peace negotiations.

"Yesterday a decree was published separating Church and State and calling for the confiscation of all church property."

LOYAL FINNS RALLY TO GOVERNMENT ARMY

Red Guard Also Being Strengthened by Bolshevist Troops Sent from Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 6.—A Stockholm dispatch to The Daily News, dated yesterday, says:

"Uleaborg is now almost entirely in the hands of Government troops. Very heavy street fighting has taken place and the Russians have been defeated.

"At Tornea 300 Russian soldiers have left the barracks and gone to the railway station, where they occupy carriages and are waiting for locomotives. Tightly packed, they have now waited two days and dare not leave the cars. They refuse to give up their arms.

"The strike at Helsingfors has ceased."

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5.—No military action of importance appears to have occurred in Finland yet. The strength of both sides is increasing. The Reds, through arrivals of Russians from Petrograd, and the Government troops through accessions from the patriotic Finns.

M. Sirola, "People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs," has sent a long statement to the Zimmerwald Bureau in Stockholm, in which he declares that the struggle is one of the proletariat against the "butcher guards of the bloodthirsty bourgeoisie," and a further stage in the campaign for "general social revolution."

Scandinavians are fleeing from Helsingfors. These include families who have lived there for many years. The Finns in Sweden have opened recruiting bureaus and many volunteers have enrolled.

SEIZE SIX EX-MEMBERS OF GREEK CABINETS

Infantry Revolt at Lamia Entirely Suppressed and 150 Mutineers Arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Complete order has been restored at Lamia, northwest of Athens, where soldiers of Greek infantry regiments mutinied, according to an Athens dispatch to The Times. One hundred and fifty arrests were made in connection with the mutiny.

Former Premiers Skouloudis and Lambros and other former Cabinet members under impeachment, have been ordered to consider themselves under arrest in their own homes, where they are guarded closely by police. Other former Cabinet members arrested include M. Zalocostas, Foreign Minister in the Lambros Cabinet, and M. Isaidaris, M. Triantafillakos and G. P. Baltazzi, all of whom held portfolios in the Gounaris Cabinet in 1915. A son of former Premier Rhallis and General Goumenidenos also were arrested. All political prisoners of military age undergoing sentences in Athens have been sent to the fortress of Nauplia.

The newspaper Hestia of Athens, the dispatch adds, calls the Lamia incident a blessing in disguise, saying:

"It furnishes positive proof of the underlying infection which the Venizelos Government trusted it could cure without recourse to surgical remedies."

DUTCH STRIKE A FAILURE

Despite the Increase in the Number of Amsterdam Strikers.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—The Dutch strike still continues, but though the number of strikers in Amsterdam has increased from 3,000 to 4,000, the movement must be described as a complete failure here in Amsterdam and elsewhere in the country. The strikers at The Hague are going to present an address to the Government demanding that no necessary foodstuffs be exported; that the existing supplies be seized for the purpose of proper distribution and reduction of food prices to pre-war rates; that work be provided for the unemployed, and that demobilisation be effected.

No serious disturbances have taken place anywhere.

GERMANS RESENT RIGOR IN STRIKE

Continued from Page One.

profiteering, which is going on unchecked, is making life even more difficult, and yet the Minister of the Interior says things are going quite well. One must really ask if we are not playing a comedy. Does the Minister think he can deceive hostile countries by his rosy statements?

"The people have been put off with promises far too long. They were promised corn and oil from Rumania, and that coal would soon be plentiful. What has happened? Things have not improved in the slightest, and the promises remain unfulfilled.

"Already 1,300,000 Germans have been killed and the country's debt is now over a hundred milliards marks. Who now is so foolish as to believe in war indemnities to cover that amount?

"We actually rejoice over the U-boats sinking ships with food for England, but after the war we, too, will have no ships to bring us food.

"The workers have struck in several parts of the country, but if the Government does not pay attention to the warning signals the whole country will perhaps strike. A strike is very serious business, but it is of no use to talk of treason. That won't calm the masses. The people believe they cannot resort to any other action in order to save themselves."

The speaker then attacked the military clique in Berlin, saying it was all very well for the Government to promise reforms, but "the German Government and the Prussian King are too weak to give effect to their promises." He added that he was convinced that the danger of the situation was not realized.

"The Government must be warned," he concluded, "for the next events may easily be infinitely more serious than the last."

NEW TALE OF INCITING STRIKE.

Member of Reichstag Helps Along Anti-American Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.—Dr. Heckscher, a member of the Reichstag, adds a contribution to the official propaganda intended to convince German workmen that the Berlin strikes were started with American money and through American agents in neutral countries.

He says that shortly after the outbreak of the war between America and Germany, a neutral of good standing "who of affection for the German cause has made considerable sacrifices during the war" informed him that the American "legation" in the country where the neutral resides had approached him in ignorance of his sentiments and informed him that with large amounts of money and the services of paid agents, the United States intended to stir up disturbances, especially strikes, in Germany. Dr. Heckscher says he gave notice of this at the time to the proper authorities, and he now considers the time ripe for publication of his statement. It is unfortunate for Heckscher, who is closely connected with Hamburg shipping interests, that the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung publishes a denunciation of these fables regarding outside influence on the strikers, explaining that the German Government desperately needed telegrams showing wild enthusiasm in allied countries over the German strikes, but since these messages failed to appear other news from neutral countries had to be and is being deliberately faked.

SAYS STRIKE AFFECTED ARMY.

Report That German Soldiers Incited Belgians to Quit.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—The Telegraaf's frontier correspondent says that the measures taken by the German officials against the strike leaders in Germany evoked great discontent among the German soldiers in Flanders. The correspondent adds that in many cases the soldiers have incited Belgian laborers, who have been forced by the Germans to work, to go on strike.

A semi-official telegram dated Monday received here today from Berlin says:

"The number of strikers in Greater Berlin declined today. A large number of works are again operating. In other big armament works the number of those at work varies from 75 to 80 per cent. of their full complement. A further abatement is expected tomorrow, so that the strike may now be regarded at an end."

GIVES BOLO THE LIE IN TREASON TRIAL

Accounting Expert Says His Fortune Was Not Due to Commissions on Sales.

PRISONER LOSES COURAGE

Visibly Affected When Evidence of German Payments of $1,000,000 Is Presented.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Bolo Pacha, who is on trial before a court-martial on a charge of treason, lost something of his courage at the close of today's session, when the Government's first witness, an expert accountant, M. Doyen, after solemnly turning to the prisoner with the declaration: "All of Bolo's statements are lies; he never received the commissions he alleges as the basis of his fortune," handed to the court receipts, checks, and other documents showing that Bolo had received $500,000 from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, agent of the Deutsche Bank before the war, and a like amount from the Royal Bank of Canada.

Bolo's face lost the half smirk, half sneer, which it had worn all day, at the sensational close of M. Doyen's testimony, and for the first time since the opening of his trial he waived the opportunity to interrogate the witness.

M. Doyen occupied the stand for nearly two hours, detailing slowly and methodically his examination of Bolo's affairs. His testimony was often technical, and many who had jammed their way into the building had left when the witness reached the climax.

During the early part of the session Bolo maintained the attitude which he had assumed yesterday, his joviality bringing repeated laughs that had to be checked as he sparred with the prosecutor and Chief Judge during his own examination. He was jaunty as ever, striking attitudes in the dock, gesticulating gracefully, talking with lightning-like rapidity, and seemingly never at a loss for an answer to the questions rained upon him by prosecutor and court alike.

Shaken by Evidence of Checks.

It was only when M. Doyen began his testimony that Bolo slumped down in his seat, and, with face that strove to look unconcerned, listened to the accusations hurled at him. He presented a strong contrast at first to his co-prisoner, Porchère, his former secretary, who, in a pitiful, shaking voice, with hand upraised, had sworn he was innocent. In the latter half of the session, however, Porchère seemed cooler than Bolo. This was especially true when M. Doyen read a specimen letter from a collection of photographic reproductions of checks and other papers which had been sent here by the Attorney General of the State of New York. This letter was addressed by Bolo to the Amsinck Banking House, reading:

"You will receive sums for my account, the amount of which Pavenstedt [former head of this bank] knows."

Among the other exhibits were checks showing the payment by the Guaranty Trust Company to the Amsinck Bank for $500,000, paid "for the account and by order of the Deutsche Bank," and checks to the order of the Royal Bank of Canada, and a receipt from that institution for $500,000.

M. Doyen also testified that when the war began Bolo and his wife had dissipated the fortune left her by her first husband, and that the two had no other income than 47,000 francs a year, derived from a trust fund.

Bolo's examination, begun yesterday, was concluded early in today's session.

Says Pavenstadt Duped Him.

Regarding Adolph Pavenstadt, formerly connected with a New York banking house and now in a Georgia internment camp, with whom he had financial dealings in the United States, Bolo said Pavenstadt never mentioned Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to him and that Pavenstadt always manifested hatred toward Germans, pretending to be of Czech origin. Bolo said that Pavenstadt's evidence contained many errors in dates. He questioned the authenticity of the documents which Pavenstadt produced. (This apparently refers to the evidence Pavenstadt gave at the New York State investigation of last Fall, in which Pavenstadt named Count von Bernstorff as the source of large sums which Bolo is declared to have received in this country for the influencing of French public opinion.)

Bolo asserted that it would be ridiculous to consider him the political personality mentioned in a telegram from Count von Bernstorff to Herr von Jagow, the then German Foreign Minister, as seeking a loan. He also said that it would have been utterly useless for him to use the name of "St. Regis." (Pavenstadt's testimony explained the use of this name in a von Bernstorff message by stating that it was a password given him by Count von Bernstorff at Bolo's request in case Bolo should wish later to get in contact with German officials at Berne.)

"These telegrams are fabrications," Bolo declared.

The defendant's air of confidence was noticeably affected when the President of the court pointed out contradictions in Bolo's various accounts of his American visit, and also of the manner in which the books of the New York banking house with which he had dealings afforded contradiction of his statements.

"The authenticity of the American documents is guaranteed by the fact that the American Government communicated them to French justice," the prosecuting officer said.

Bolo explained the fact that he kept no books by saying that he adopted this course to avoid the income tax.

NORWAY EMPHASIZES TRADE NEUTRALITY

Tells United States That Yielding to Proposals Might Force Her Into War.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 5.—Norway's reply to the proposals of the American War Trade Board regarding supplies from the United States to Norway, published today, emphasizes the firm resolve of the Norwegian people and Government to remain neutral.

"Norway, in her commercial policy, cannot break with one belligerent," the reply says, "without imperilling her general neutrality. The Norwegian Government entertains no doubts that the United States and her allies will understand Norway's difficult situation. Norway justly claims that the country should not go without bread, thus being confronted with the alternative of complete distress or an agreement that might endanger her neutral position, and possibly expose the country to war, which, in a short time, might destroy what the Norwegian people have taken centuries to build."

The reply also emphasizes the important benefits rendered to the United States and her allies by Norway, and especially by Norwegian commercial shipping, which have been attended by great sacrifices in human life and ships. It is asserted that Norway has endeavored to accommodate the United States so far as she can reconcile this with her vital interests.

"Norway offers to the United States and her allies," says the reply, "the greater part of her exports in return for supplies necessary for her national health and productivity."

The newspapers which comment on Norway's reply, including the Government organs, display anxiety to meet the United States amicably. This is in great contrast to previous articles in these papers. The feeling in political circles is hopeful that a compromise will be reached.

The proposed agreement between Norway and the United States, as recently announced by the American War Trade Board, made a definite allotment of various commodities, including food supplies, which it would be permissible to export to Norway from the United States. No foodstuffs, it was provided, could be sent to the Central Powers by Norway except 48,000 tons of fish and fish products per year. Strong restrictions were also placed on Norway's export of copper to Germany.

SAYS GERMANS EXPOSE CAPTIVES TO AIR RAIDS

British War Office Official Threatens Similar Action by Way of Reprisal.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the House of Commons today James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, informed a questioner that information had been received that Germany had placed officers as prisoners of war in localities especially subject to air raids.

He announced also that similar action was contemplated in this country.

Egyptian Deities
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
Twenty Five Cents
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

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Jay C. Hills, president of the Peck and Hills Furniture Company, says, "SYSTEM comes to all our officers as well as to my *home*."

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Advertising in SYSTEM reaches men who plan at home

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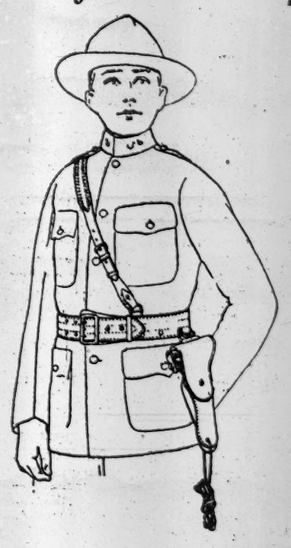

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It has the War Department's O. K. on it!

It is made of mahogany leather, heavily black-stitched.

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Pistol Holster to match $3.00

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GERMANS ANGERED BY ALLIED COUNCIL

"Wild War Fanfare" and a New Declaration of War Are Seen.

STILL HOPE IN LANSDOWNE

Bonar Law Tells Commons That No Generalissimo Was Named by the Council.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—Commenting on the recent session of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, the Cologne Volkszeitung says:

"A wild war fanfare is Versailles' only reply to the moderate statements of Count von Hertling and Count Czernin, which were inspired by the most sincere desire for peace."

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette says:

"The workingmen of the Central Powers will be unable to avoid recognizing that the guilt for the continuance of the bloody struggle lies solely on our enemies."

The Cologne Gazette comments:

"The Versailles declaration is the political bankruptcy of the Entente. While the Central Powers are building a new world with strong hands, the Entente persists in stark negation."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The Entente has declared war anew. Peace by understanding can only be reached when a mind which speaks from Lord Lansdowne's words has gained the upper hand over the voice from Versailles. The Entente still is dominated by men professing to believe in a military victory for the Entente, and nothing remains but that we shall draw the conclusion from this fact. Germany does not fear another year or two of war, but the Entente must be punished for prolonging the world agony, when it is plain to everybody that peace is possible."

NO ALLIED GENERALISSIMO.

Announcement by Bonar Law—New Hint of Elevating Foch.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Andrew Bonar Law, Government spokesman in the House of Commons, announced today that a Generalissimo had not been appointed as a result of the recent conference of Premiers and Generals at Versailles.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist, asked:

"Has unity of command been obtained?"

To this Mr. Bonar Law replied:

"If that question means has a Generalissimo been appointed, the answer is 'No.'"

Replying to ex-Premier Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law said that in view of the important military considerations involved it was not considered possible at present, without giving valuable information to the enemy, to publish further details or information regarding the enlargement of the functions of the Supreme War Council decided upon at the Versailles conference.

Mr. Bonar Law said that Premier Lloyd George would not make a statement before the prorogation of Parliament, as he could not add anything to the answers just given. The House, he said, would resume next week, and there would be a suitable opportunity for such a statement.

Praise of Foch "Significant."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Daily News says editorially:

"The misgivings which the report of the Versailles conferences raised in the minds of many sober critics have not been diminished on more mature reflection. How far the conference of soldiers was fruitful, the course of military operations may in due time prove. That belongs to the uture. The apparent sterility of the conference of politicians belongs essentially to the present. It is, in fact, much more serious in its implications than in its immediate results.

"This question does not lend itself to unrestricted discussion. The internal affairs of the allied nations concern those nations primarily. Our own internal affairs concern us primarily, and the salient fact in relation to them today is that the Government whose nominees represented this country at Versailles has shown itself to be widely and increasingly out of touch with the trench and spirit of the country. That creates a disquieting situation and lays the foundation for serious misunderstandings.

"We take a single example and touch on it with reserve. There are certain points on which most Englishmen quite frankly, and in a spirit which France is chivalrous enough to respect and appreciate, take a different view from France. With France the future of Alsace-Lorraine is a 'chose jugée.' With a large section of our own people, who cannot follow the application of one principle to Courland and Lithunania in the east and of another to Alsace in the west, it is a question to be settled judicially under the auspices of that league of nations without which a peace settlement can rest on no enduring guarantees.

"A question that presents itself forcibly in connection with the Versailles conference is how far Lloyd George and Lord Milner reflected or are capable of reflecting accurately the preponderant British view on this and cognate matters.

"There is the further question of a single generalissimo on the western front. It is significant that on the morrow of the Versailles discussions the French press become suddenly eloquent on the military qualities of General Foch, as a section of the British press was at a critical moment on General Nivelle. To recall the parallel should be sufficient. We need only add that if the attitude of the Br tish people on the question of a single command in the west has not been made clear at Versailles, the British representatives have fallen gravely short of their duty."

AMERICA INVITED TO JOIN.

Full Representation in War Council Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The United States Government has under consideration an invitation to participate in the political determinations of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, but for the present no assent to any policy or declaration involving considerations other than those purely military will be given by any American representative sitting with the council until it has first been submitted to this Government and received its approval.

Neither the White House nor the State Department has given reasons for the failure of the United States to participate politically in the War Council, although it is known that President Wilson's foremost idea is to concentrate on the military problem and he is willing to co-operate with the allied nations to the fullest extent in a military way.

AIR RAIDERS AGAIN DROP BOMBS ON VENICE

Suburban Church Wrecked—City Escapes Fatalities—Allies Down 13 Airplanes.

VENICE, Feb. 4, (Associated Press.)—It was believed that the enemy had decided to respect the remaining art treasures in Venice, but his policy of terrorism was resumed last night. The siren sounded soon after midnight, and the alarm continued until daylight. Several bombs were dropped.

A number of bombs fell into the water at the eastern end of the Grand Canal. One fell near the Church of Santa Maria del Giglio, another in the Calle Furlain, and three on the Lido. Fortunately, no one was killed.

The population was startled at the unexpected resumption of the air raids, as it had been expected that Venice would not be subjected to further bombing. At Mestre, a suburb of Venice, the Church of San Lorenzo was almost entirely destroyed by bombs.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Italian and British aviators yesterday shot down thirteen enemy airplanes, and last night Italian airships bombarded military transports on the Conegliano-Casarsa railway, north and east of the middle Piave.

Padua was attacked by enemy aviators early this morning. Buildings in the centre of the city were damaged, and a few persons were wounded.

Following is the text of the statement:

There have been intermittent artillery actions of a desultory character, but lively aerial activity over the whole of the front. Yesterday thirteen enemy machines were shot down, five by our aviators and eight by British airmen. At night our airships bombarded military transports on the Conegliano-Casarsa railway line.

Before dawn Padua was again attacked by enemy aviators, who dropped bombs in the centre of the town, causing damage to buildings and wounding a few persons.

WANTON RUIN IN PADUA.

Latest Enemy Air Raid Accomplishes No Military Damage.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 4, (Delayed.)—Early this morning enemy aircraft renewed their attack on Padua. As usual, the damage and loss of life caused were of no military value whatsoever to the enemy. A modest hotel was destroyed, and a drug store, which had the bad luck to be struck in two different raids—the first in December and the second yesterday—has been reduced to a pile of masonry.

Shell fragments struck the civil hospital and the headquarters of the British Red Cross without injuring any one, and the Bishop's Palace was missed only by a few yards. With all its broken windows, it makes a fit pendant to the Cathedral, the wrecked façade of which rises beside it.

More than fifty bombs were thrown by the enemy airmen, who also visited Mestre and Treviso again. At Mestre they shattered a church and at Treviso once more hit a civil hospital.

MARCONI AS AMBASSADOR?

He Is Also to be High Commissioner, Rome Hears.

ROME, Feb. 5.—It is reported here that William Marconi will replace Count Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador at Washington. Count Macchi di Cellere, it is understood, is returning to Rome and will likely be sent to Petrograd, where Italy is now represented by a Chargé d Affaires.

Senator Marconi, according to these reports, will go to the United States as Italian High Commissioner, with the rank of Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Italian Embassy here had no advices from its Foreign Office today that Senator Marconi would come here to take the place of Count Macchi di Cellere.

A dispatch from Rome, on Dec. 30, said Senator Marconi had been appointed High Commissioner to the United States. He was a member of the mission which visited this country in the Spring. After his return to Italy he served on the staff of General Diaz, Italian Commander in Chief, giving special attention to the wireless system at the front.

GERMAN WAR ORDERS GIVEN IN JUNE, 1914

Paris Paper Publishes Directions for Mobilization of Factories and Starting Sabotage.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Petit Parisien began today the publication of German official documents to establish the fact that the war was premeditated and preorganized by the Berlin authorities. The documents were brought to France by a "famous French scientist," who obtained them from a celebrated Russian revolutionary paper. The names are not given, it is said, as their publication would endanger the lives of the men.

The most important document is a circular dated June 9, 1914, in which the German General Headquarters orders all owners of factories to open the mobilization envelopes in their possession.

A circular dated Nov. 2, 1914, informs military agents on the frontiers of Russia, France, Italy and Norway that unlimited credits have been opened at German banks in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, China and the United States, which the General Headquarters authorizes them to use for the purpose of destroying factories belonging to the enemy, provoking strikes, damaging ships, burning supplies and destroying electrical centres. Special agents were being placed at their disposal, it was added, to bring about explosions and fires.

WHY GERMANS RAID LONDON

Seek to Compel Great Aerial Defense at Expense of Front.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—While the recent German air raid on Paris was undertaken purely as a reprisal for French raids upon open German towns, the correspondent at Berlin of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant telegraphs he has been reliably informed that the attacks on London may be classified as a "systematic action."

One idea, the correspondent says, is to damage the "centre of enemy combinations, the big harbor fortress and the centre of the whole British war organization," but the principal object is that England will thereby be forced to maintain at the expense of the services at the front, an enormous barred aerial zone on the east coast to protect the homeland.

As a result the Germans say they will be enabled successfully to maintain themselves in the air on the west front.

'IN PARIS BY APRIL,' SAYS HINDENBURG

Marshal Promises Success in Answer to Thirty Editors' Famine Warning.

GREAT DRIVE ADVERTISED

German Papers Feature the Coming Offensive — One Declares Navy Will Fight.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 19, (Associated Press.)—Travelers from Germany bring an account of a recent conference at Berlin at which Field Marshal von Hindenburg received the editors of thirty German newspapers and discussed the food situation with them. The editors told von Hindenburg that by next May there would be no food in Germany.

"My reply is," said the Field Marshal, "that by next April I shall be in Paris."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's reported statement that the German army will be in Paris by April 1 is not taken seriously here, as military men here think it impossible for the Germans to break through the western front in the next sixty days. One Government official pointed out that "April 1 would be April Fool's Day."

Blow on Western Front.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 19, (Associated Press,)—Advertisement of what Germany is planning to do on the western front before American military power can be put into the conflict continues to be a conspicuous feature of the German newspapers.

"The next six months will be the deciding period," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. "During that eminently important period the Central Powers will with absolute certainty have the strategic superiority, for the hopes of the Entente for American help cannot possibly be fulfilled within that time. The Central Powers will concentrate their whole strength on the west front for a decisive blow. French soil, those fertile, flourishing fields which have already suffered so cruelly and have drunk such rivers of blood, will be the scene of a final struggle which will far surpass the fiercest struggles of the last year.

"If we do not share the lightheartedness with which the problem of American military help is often set aside we also consider it certain that the United States cannot in the next few months increase the very great moral and economic support which they have given the Allies."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung, in an article declaring that all eyes are now focussed on the west, declares that the greatest battle of the war is now about to begin there.

"We must not allow the belief to arise, however," it says, "that the increase of our strength in the west will force the French to lay down their arms or the English to run away. It may come to this, of course, and Hindenburg said a year ago, 'We are already doing it, my children.' Our Emperor, the Supreme War Lord, has said that the decision is now to be sought. Will to victory and readiness for peace are combined in his words, 'If the enemy does not wish peace we must bring peace to the world by breaking in the gates of those who do not want peace with nailed fist and flashing sword.'"

Major von Olberg, head of the War Press Bureau, writes in the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the blow is now ready to fall whenever Hindenburg gives the word, and it can only lead to victory.

"The Year of Decision."

"The year of decision has dawned," writes von Olberg. "A feeling of foreboding already permeates our enemies, and the cry for aid from Japan and America is constantly heard. Yet the enemy leaders know that the United States cannot even make up for the number of men France and England were obliged to send to Italy's aid, especially as the troops they were sending from America are inexperienced and lack training. We are quite aware that America will do her utmost to assist with money and war material, and will probably send many technical troops and aviators; but we are prepared for every contingency. America cannot possibly do more than she did when ostensibly neutral.

"So we meet the coming year full of confidence. Our position on the western front must improve daily, and an equalization of forces is taking place there, where the enemy has always been numerically superior. In addition, all our munition factories are working for one front, and the whole of our enormous reserves of material will be at once dispatched thither.

"With deep feelings of relief our troops on the west front are beginning to realise that the days of trench warfare are almost at an end. Up and at the enemy at last! Our rear is free, and we have the reserves at our disposal. The great blow can now fall. Where and when? Those questions the enemy leaders are anxiously asking themselves. The reply is, 'Wherever and whenever Hindenburg wishes.' We know that he will choose the time and place that will lead to victory."

The German fleet, too, is to participate in the coming offensive, according to the Tageblatt.

"The German fleet, relieved of anxiety and pressure in its rear," says this newspaper, "can now turn to the west with its full strength. The task of the British fleet, even if it is supported by its allies, will be difficult. We have full faith in the German Navy, which has so often exhibited its will to victory and its capacity to fulfill its duty."

GERMANS CENSOR WAGNER.

Reference to Hungary in "Lohengrin" Is Toned Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Amsterdam says:

"Those who have heard Wagner's 'Lohengrin' will remember that in the first act King Heinrich sings: 'Herr Gott bewahr' uns vor der Ungarn Wut.' (God protect us from Hungary's wrath.) Though this reference to Hungary has never been seriously objected to by any sensible Hungarian, the Directors of the Wiesbaden opera have now definitely made up their minds, it is reported from that town, that this line 'contains an offense against an allied State.' So King Henry has been instructed to sing in future: "Herr Gott bewahr' uns vor der Hunnen Wut.' (God protect us from the wrath of the Huns.)

"The Prussian military authorities recently, in the case of an English airman, showed themselves exceedingly touchy regarding the use of the word Hun. How will Wiesbaden's editing of Wagner please them?"

Aids City Employes in War Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Senator Edward J. Dowling introduced a bill today providing that New York City employes above conscription age who are serving the Federal Government in munition factories or other war industries with the consent of the Board of Estimate shall be entitled to leave of absence without pay for the period of the war, re-employment after peace has been concluded, and allowance for the time spent in war work as if it had been spent in the city's service for pension purposes.

WAR DISAPPOINTMENT IS KEEN IN AUSTRIA

Deadlock in Italy and Shortage of Food Cause New Coolness Toward Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Two aspects of the situation in Austria go far to explain the marked pacific tone of Count Czernin's recent speech, the difficulties of the Austrian army involved in a Winter campaign in the Alps and the hopeless outlook of the Dual Monarchy in the matter of food.

When the Austrians began their sudden offensive last Fall, they were relying on German aid. The German strategists persuaded them that under German leadership, with a stiffening of German storm troops, it would be easy to break through the Italian lines. For a time the plan succeeded, but the splendid rally of the Italians and the prompt Anglo-French aid held up the invaders and the Austrians find their badly clothed and badly fed troops committed to a mountain campaign in the Winter, while their ally is dreaming of new worlds to conquer. Information reaching here is that this has led to some coolness between the Teutonic allies.

The extent of the food shortage in Austria is shown by the necessity of reducing the bread ration by half. This step, taken within five months of the end of the harvest, implies the bitterest suffering. A writer thus pictures Austrian conditions in "New Europe":

"For many months past there have been all night queues for the barest necessities of life, and the medical profession has been loud in its complaints of fatal injury, caused to the health and morale of women and children. Salt, butter, eggs, sugar, &c., have been often unobtainable. The milk supply of Vienna has dropped from 900,000 to 170,000 litres per day. Horseflesh has become a regular article of consumption for the middle classes. The output of beer is only 6 per cent. of the prewar period. Fodder is hard to procure, and there have been dangerous reductions of livestock in consequence.

"As the Neue Freie Presse admitted last November, Vienna has been living from hand to mouth for almost two years, and this applies to other urban districts. Numerous diseases due to bad food or starvation are increasingly prevalent. The rise of mortality is only less alarming than the falling birth rate. Reduced capacity for work caused by underfeeding is openly admitted. Tuberculosis is rampant at the front and in the rear."

Moreover, the food shortage is having important political effects. It is making Austria eager to come to terms with the Ukraine, in the hope thereby of securing wheat from the Russian steppes, and is causing ill-feeling between the Austrians and Hungarians.

There is little doubt that the hopes of the Russian supplies will be disappointed on account of transportation difficulties. But the irritation between the two parts of the dual monarchy is likely to increase. Hungary produces more food than Austria, and the latter thinks that both countries should share equally. The Hungarians would rather have enough to eat than satisfy their neighbor's theories, and awkward disputes have arisen, and are likely to continue.

The Slav nations are also growing more self-assertive, and the Vienna Government has in the midst of its military and economic trials to face the possibility of a breakdown of its political form of government.

GERMANS DISTORTED SPEECH OF CZERNIN

He Did Not Call Belgium a German Possession — Promised Only to Defend Pre-War Status.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The most important passage in the speech which Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, delivered before the Reichsrat on Jan. 24, which is now creating a storm of anti-Austrian agitation in Germany and Bulgaria, was cleverly distorted so as to change its meaning in the version which the German Wolff Bureau permitted to go to England and America.

Referring to President Wilson's proposals the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister was quoted as saying:

"I think there is no harm in stating that I regard the recent proposals of President Wilson as an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and that to some of them Austria-Hungary joyfully could give her approval. But she must first lay down this principle, that in so far as these propositions concern her allies, whether in the case of Germany's possession of Belgium or in the case of Turkey—Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defense of her allies, will defend the possessions of her allies as she would her own. That is the standpoint of our allies, in regard to which there is perfect reciprocity."

The correct text of the vital part of this section of Count Czernin's speech, as printed in the Vienna newspapers, follows:

"So far as these propositions concern her allies, whether in the case of German possessions, Belgium, or Turkey, Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements, will go to the extreme in defense of her allies. She will defend the pre-war possessions of her allies as she would her own."

By removing the comma between "German possessions" and "Belgium" and inserting the word "of," and by dropping the important adjective "prewar," Count Czernin was made to say that he would defend Germany's possession of Belgium. As a matter of fact, he definitely dissociated Belgium from German possessions and declared that Austria would defend only the pre-war possessions of her allies.

It is this declaration, obviously opposed to the German militarist program and to Bulgaria's avowed war aims, which is causing such a stir in Berlin and Sofia.

ALLEGES WAR APATHY HERE

Cologne Gazette Professes to Prove It from Wilson Letter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on President Wilson's message to farmers, says that the part of the message on justice and international law is not worth discussing, but his complaint about the interruption of American economic communication with Europe has the fascination of novelty. The paper says that President Wilson has not so far dared to speak on these questions owing to England's blockade, and reminds its readers of the cotton difficulties, remarking that Wilson himself in those days was crying "Buy a bale of cotton" and that he bought a bale and had a suit of clothes made of that material. The paper says that the message shows Wilson in an awkward predicament.

"There could hardly be more satisfactory news from America," it asserts. "We now know indirectly what we failed to learn directly—that the Wilson war does not meet with enthusiasm."

SEE WASTE IN SHIP CONTROL BY BRITAIN

Liverpool Owners Say Government's Policy Diminishes Carrying Power.

A "PARALYZING INFLUENCE"

Restriction of British Supplies Is Charged to Curbing of Individual Enterprise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4, (Delayed.)—The report of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, adopted at the annual meeting in Liverpool yesterday, was largely devoted to a statement of the shipowners' position under Government control and criticism of the policy adopted by the Government in its effect on diminishing carrying power and therefore wasting resources and restricting supplies. Referring to the "paralyzing influence of State control over the management of ships," the report says:

"Official intervention has delayed the replacement of ships that have been lost and has made it impossible to get the full carrying power out of those that are left. It has failed to replace the driving power of individual responsibility and individual enterprise." When the Government decided to requisition all British steamships it "did not give one moment's thought to the manner in which the ships were to be managed. * * * The State had no organization, either in this country or abroad, capable of undertaking this management, and therefore the Shipping Controller had to appeal to the shipowners to carry on their own businesses with ships which the Government had gone through the form of seizing."

Discussing the question of the prohibition of less essential imports, the report say:

"The Government has not left to the individual consumers and to the traders who serve their needs freedom to compete for the permitted classes, nor has it left freedom to shipowners to carry the greatest possible volume of such imports.

"What has to be done by means of the carrying power of ships is for the nation to determine; how it is to be done must be left to the shipowners. In the first thirty months of the war the shipowners proved their capacity to maintain under extraordinary difficulties the carrying power of ships at a point which kept the country supplied with its necessities and, indeed, many of its luxuries. During the last twelve months State intervention has led to waste of time and, therefore, to loss of carrying power and of imports. The driving power of individual enterprise which has served the nation so well must be restored and maintained.

"The Admiralty is responsible for the protection of ships, and judges its success inversely by the number of vessels lost; but loss of time, that is, of voyages, and consequently of cargoes carried on those voyages, is almost as disastrous. If under peace conditions 100 ships in a particular trade can make eight round voyages in a year, and if that number be reduced to six, owing to a system of protection adopted, there will be a loss of 200 cargoes, even if every ship is protected on every voyage, and that loss for the time being is as disastrous as the loss of twenty-five ships. Shipping in the hands of the State is the servant of all departments, Commissioners, and committees, and master of none, and waste which has not to be paid for directly in cash is ignored by them, one and all."

U-BOATS KILLED 14,120 BRITISH NONFIGHTERS

Total to Date Announced in Commons Comprises Men, Women and Children.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—German U-boats, according to a reply given by Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons today, have done to death 14,120 noncombatant British men, women and children.

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BY

It makes no difference who I am.

Anybody who cares can find out.

If I could I would take my name off the title page of my book, put it in a locked pocket at the end, where people who have read the book, understood it, believed it, and were going to do something about it, could look my name up if they wanted to.

On this page I do not wish to be known by what I was baptized by, but by what, God helping me, I was baptized for.

I am a voice crying in the wilderness that will not consent to be a voice crying in the wilderness.

I am crying out from the house tops, from the top-story of Times Square, in the middle of the most proud, splendid, empty, lovable, foolish city in the world—a way to win this war.

I am not awed by your Grand Central Station, by the multitude of taxis on Fifth Avenue, or by the Metropolitan Tower beckoning to heaven and inquiring of the sky by night and by day whether this city shall be allowed to live.

All these things shall be as a cloud, as a mist burned away in the morning unless you men . . . you gods . . . you dots in the streets listen, listen now, and listen at last to what my soul is trying to say!

I will speak out. I have outfaced the bragging of stones and steel and glass. I will not be silenced by subways that say one man makes no difference. I will not be roared down or counted out by what you have chosen to call your civilization, nor by the screeches of a thousand munition trains that cannot go, that cannot even unload, nor by nine hundred thousand cannon, nor by dreadnoughts, nor by sneaking, bullying submarines, and let myself be told by all these that a book—the voice of the naked human spirit in this grim, empty mockery of a world we are having now, is too spiritual to count.

All there is to this war is the human spirit.

All this war is for is the human spirit.

It was an idea that started this war, and only an idea and getting people to listen to an idea is going to stop it.

The only two ideas that have been put forward and really expressed by people—by everybody in this war—are shooting and nursing.

I wish to open up an idea which the Red Cross alone—if it would take it up—could win the war with. It could keep on nursing, of course, but the business of picking up wounded men on battlefields and saying how sorry we are, for five hundred dollars apiece, when we can keep them from being wounded for fifty cents apiece, leaves much to be desired.

Let us spend the five hundred dollars apiece to pick the wounded up.

But why not spend the fifty cents apiece not to have them wounded and spend it first?

Major Murphy, the American Red Cross representative in Europe, was telling people the other night that the armies now pounding away on one another are not going to win the war with guns, but with the spirit behind the guns.

All either side is pounding for now is to hold its own until the spirit of the other people breaks.

The way to conquer and outflank the German Army is from behind the lines. The fight from now on is a fight of the spirits of the peoples. Which nation has the swiftest, surest spirit?

The people who win this war are going to win it the way the New Testament would, by being quickest the way Christ would be quickest, by advertising to our enemies, by getting the attention and conquering the understanding and the wills of our enemies and by doing it to our enemies first — and before they can do it to us.

The practical, psychological and military problem of how to get the attention of the German people and get it now — while shooting and nursing—is dealt with in detail in

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PACKERS CHARGED WITH WAR FRAUDS

Federal Investigator Alleges Collusive Bidding on Army and Navy Supplies.

OBTAINS SEARCH WARRANT

Heney Opens Vault of Swift & Co. Counsel—New Grand Jury Inquiry Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—That the big Chicago packers entered into a conspiracy to defraud the United States Government by means of collusive bidding for army and navy contracts was the sensational charge made today when Federal Judge Landis issued a search warrant empowering Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, to examine records in a vault in the office of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co.

This charge and others, which were made by Hugh McIsaac, special examiner for the Trade Commission in an affidavit filed in court, indicated that another Federal Grand Jury investigation of the packers was imminent. Mr. Heney tonight declined to discuss possible Grand Jury action, but the warrant issued by Judge Landis, in which was incorporated Mr. McIsaac's affidavit, made the direct charge that Swift & Co. had committed five different felonies, which were violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, the old conspiracy law, and sections of the Food act and the act creating the Federal Trade Commission.

Here are the alleged violations of Federal laws charged against the packing company:

1. That Swift & Co. engaged in a conspiracy with Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., Cudahy & Co., and other corporations, individuals, and partnerships to defraud the United States through and by means of collusive bidding upon contracts to let to the lowest bidder to furnish the Federal Government with large quantities of meats, hides, leather, canned goods, and other commodities for the use of the military and naval forces of the United States.

2. That Swift & Co. acquired, stored, and held, for the purpose of limiting the supply to the public and affecting the market price, meats, canned vegetables, canned fruit, canned fish, poultry, cheese, butter, eggs, and oleomargarine.

3. That the packing company willfully made false entries and statements of fact in certain reports pertaining to the ownership and control of the subsidiary corporations, which were required by the Federal Trade Commission by virtue of the act creating that body.

4. That the packing company willfully made false entries in its accounts, records, and memoranda of all facts and transactions appertaining to its business.

5. That the company has failed to make full, true, and correct entries in its books concerning its actual business.

Mr. Heney, Mr. McIsaac, and a corps of investigators and Deputy United States Marshals spent the afternoon examining the papers in a vault in Mr. Veeder's office. After they had accumulated a suitcase full of papers, which Mr. Heney declared substantiated his contentions, further examination was halted until tomorrow on orders from Judge Landis. The Judge issued a stay over on the application of John J. Healy, representing Mr. Veeder.

Judge Landis ordered the suitcase of papers already seized turned over to United States Marshal Bradley and further examination of the papers in the vault stopped until he heard arguments tomorrow morning on the application of Mr. Veeder's lawyer.

Attorney Healy in making his application for a stay order declared that the search warrant had been issued on the statement of Mr. McIsaac, and no proof of the charges which he made was included in the warrant. He asserted also that Mr. Heney had offered a receipt for the suitcase of records which was not in accordance with the statute. The receipt simply enumerated that a certain number of sheets had been taken from certain files, but did not describe them, which Mr. Healy asserted was illegal. He protested that papers in Mr. Veeder's office were privileged matter between lawyer and client.

"There is evidence of felonies being committed, and the documents we seek are necessary to us," District Attorney Lyrne told the Court. "To stay the search warrant might mean that we would lose valuable rights, and especially if we should lose possession of these papers."

"If Mr. Veeder has transgressed the Federal statutes he cannot claim privilege," declared Assistant District Attorney Fleming. "The only limitation is, in the event Mr. Veeder be indicted, he could come in and ask for permission to examine these papers in preparing his defense."

Thousands of Papers.

Mr. Heney would not say just how many papers were taken from the vault. It is known, however, that they run into the thousands. Documents were taken from fifteen different files, and in many instances from 200 to 300 sheets were taken from a single file.

Judge Landis issued the search warrant shortly before noon, and at 12:01 o'clock Mr. Heney and his force of examiners, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshals, entered Mr. Veeder's office. Mr. Veeder protested against the men's entering the vault, which has been the subject of much controversy for more than a week.

The main vault in Mr. Veeder's office would make a good-sized office in itself. It is filled with filing cases. Mr. Heney and his aids threw off their coats and began to look through the files. Mr. Heney discovered another steel door in a corner leading apparently into another vault. He ordered Mr. Veeder to open that, but the latter declined.

"I have full power to use dynamite or open that door in any way I deem necessary," said Mr. Heney.

But the door was still locked tonight. Mr. Heney said he did not expect trouble in getting it open when he got ready to pry into its contents.

Mr. Veeder declared that he was willing to turn over any papers in his possession which belonged to Swift & Co., but he drew the line at an unrestricted use of his personal papers, even though they related to the business of the packers, on the ground that they were privileged matter between a lawyer and client.

"The search warrant issued by Judge Landis is based upon the theory that the papers in my vault belong to Swift & Co. and charge that such papers were used by Swift & Co. in committing felonies," said Mr. Veeder.

"The warrant did not set up facts but simply conclusions. I protested against the search and seizure of my files under this warrant on the ground that the warrant was issued without probable cause and that the search and seizure being conducted were in violation of my constitutional rights.

"Last night I made a written offer to Mr. Heney to submit for his inspection all papers belonging to Swift & Co which are in my custody. The only reply Mr. Heney has made to my offer has been this search and seizure."

INQUIRY ON WAR PAYMENTS.

Senate Asks About Allowances Paid to Soldiers' Families.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to advise the Senate regarding the allowances that have been paid to soldiers' families during the last three months was adopted today by the Senate.

Senator Hitchcock in introducing the resolution said he had heard of widespread complaint in the West that many families had not been paid.

GREAT ACTIVITY ON AMERICAN FRONT

Continued from Page One.

region being that in which the American forces have taken over a part of the front,] according to the afternoon report from General Headquarters.

Artillery duels are reported on the Flanders and Arras fronts, and the capture of thirty-three prisoners in a raid on French trenches near Beaucourt, on the front of the German Crown Prince's army.

The text of the report follows:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—There were artillery duels from the coast to the Lys which increased considerably in the evening on the Bösinghe-Staden Railway, where an English attack was repulsed, and between Passchendaele and Becelaere. South of the Lys, on the La Bassée Canal and on the Scarpe the firing intensity was revived intermittently. Some English prisoners were taken in successful raids south of Armentières and in the neighborhood of Graincourt.

Army of the German Crown Prince.—South of Beaucourt, our Baden storming troops penetrated far into the French positions and inflicted heavy losses and returned to their lines with thirty-three prisoners and several machine guns.

Army of Duke Albrecht.—On the heights of the Meuse north and south of St. Mihiel, the fighting activity was revived this afternoon, [Feb. 4.]

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A detachment of German troops last night attacked the French positions on the Chemin-des-Dames, on the Aisne front. The official statement issued this afternoon by the War Office says the attack was repulsed.

Thirteen German airplanes were brought down on Sunday. The French took the offensive, and, flying far over the German lines, engaged in unusually heavy fighting.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

Spirited artillery fighting occurred at various points north of the Chemin des Dames. A German detachment was repulsed in this region before being able to reach the French lines. Elsewhere the night passed in quiet.

Taking advantage of the fine weather, French pursuit aviators on Sunday carried out successful enterprises. Nothing less han battles in the air were fought by the French pilots against German squadrons far over the German lines. Eight enemy machines were brought down in these combats. Five others fell, badly damaged, and probably were destroyed.

The War Office announcement tonight says:

In the region of Corbeny we repulsed an enemy attempt against our small posts and inflicted losses on the assailants. In the Argonne, at La Fille Mort, we carried out a raid and brought back prisoners.

The artillery action was quite spirited on the right bank of the Meuse.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Great activity on the part of German artillery in the Cambral region and about Lens and Ypres is reported in tonight's communication from the War Office, which says:

Last night the enemy raided one of our posts in the neighborhood of the Bapaume-Cambral Road. One of our men is missing.

During the latter part of the night and early this morning the hostile artillery developed great activity south of Marcoing and north of the Bapaume-Cambral Road. Increased activity also was shown by the enemy north of Lens and northeast of Ypres.

"We carried out successful raids last night south of Fleurbaix (southwest of Armentières) and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway," says this afternoon's official report of the War Office. "Many Germans were killed, and prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us."

An Associated Press dispatch from the headquarters of the American Army in France yesterday announced that the sector occupied by American troops was "northwest of Toul." This locates the part of the line on which Pershing's troops are engaged as the southeast side of the St. Mihiel salient.

VISIT TO OUR TRENCHES HEARTENS AMUNDSEN

Norwegian Explorer Sees in Them the Vanguard of an 'Invincible Army.'

PARIS, Feb. 5, (Associated Press.)—"The qualities that most impressed me in the American troops at the front," said Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer today, "are their cheerfulness, confidence, and certainty of being able to do their part in beating the Germans."

Captain Amundsen is the first civilian foreigner to see the American frontline trenches. He made the visit as the guest of the American Government. He is about to start for the United States to deliver addresses on the war as it appears to a citizen of a neutral country, although he himself is not neutral. Recently Captain Amundsen returned his German decorations as a protest against the German murder of Norwegian sailors in the North Sea.

"It is finely stimulating to live for a couple of days in that atmosphere of hope, conscious strength, and action," said he. "I saw there, on that piece of line somewhere in France, the present hitting power, the result of those mighty preparations making in America. It was a tonic to a friend of America and of the Allies to feel that the power of this hitting instrument will grow month by month with almost the impulse and regularity of a natural law into a great, seasoned, invincible army.

"I felt in those shell-swept trenches—for they are shelled every day—that there the mighty preparations of America were beginning to be realized, and that the end would be the overthrow of autocracy in Europe and safety for the world."

Captain Amundsen reached the foreman trench in a thick fog and stood upon its edge and peered into the fog toward the German trenches.

"Yes," he said, "there was plenty of mud and water at the front, but the dugouts further back were dry. The furnishings were the barest elementary things, but enough for rude comfort. There was much lively talk back there, singing, whistling, and laughing."

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MAY SEND AMERICANS TO FLANDERS FRONT

Supreme War Council Considering a Proposal to Train 150,000 There.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In view of the difficulty in finding ships to put American fighting power in France, General Bliss, representing the United States at the military sessions of the Supreme War Council, is considering with British officials the advisability of starting a flow of American battalions through the British training system to front-line trenches in Flanders. This project, it was learned today, has been talked over in various forms, one of the concrete proposals being that 150 battalions (about 150,000 men) be assigned for such training.

Congestion at the American debarkation ports in France lies back of the suggestion. By diverting certain units to British ports, passing them through the British system, and finally transferring them to General Pershing's army, it has been urged that a considerable body of men could be trained and put on the firing line who otherwise could not be sent forward for months.

The suggestion came from British officials through General Pershing and is a development of the proposal made at the time of the first meeting of the War Council that American troops might be sent to England for training, releasing British forces there for front line duty. The object sought is to hasten the expansion of the American army in France. By the use of British shipping, training camps and supply lines it has been urged that General Pershing's force could be supplemented without a proportionate increase in the demand on shipping.

There has been a suggestion recently that a separate American expeditionary force, co-operating with the British under a separate commander and distinct from General Pershing's army, might offer a solution to some of the obstacles. There has been nothing available thus far to indicate that this plan is about to be adopted.

Secretary Baker refused today to discuss any of the questions involved in the shipping situation. When asked specifically as to the proposal to train additional American forces in Flanders he said:

"I cannot discuss the movement or projected movement of troops either for training or for combat in France."

GEN. PERSHING REPORTS 5 DEATHS IN SERVICE

One Man Killed in Action Saturday—Four Persons Victims of Disease.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Private Lewis Ousley, infantry, was reported today by General Pershing as killed in action on Feb. 2. His home address is Wilton, N. D. No details were given.

The following were slightly wounded on the same date:

CLOSE, BOYD A., private, Poland, Ind.
MATTHEWS, JOE, private; sister, Mrs. John R. Falconer, Bismarck, N. D.
SUDDABY, ERNEST, Corporal, 1,117 East Washington Street, Louisville.
WOYOSKIY, FELIX, private; friend, Mike Puckir, Second Street, Wyoming, Penn.
YOUNG, ELMER D., private, Farmersburg, Ind.

The following deaths from pneumonia were reported:

BITGOOD, CHARLES E., private; friend, Mrs. Edna Feinauer, Derry, N. H.
IRELAND, ALICE A., nurse, Media, Penn.
WARD, PERCY, private, Morgan Centre, Vt.

Private I. Swanson, 1,024 North Lowell Avenue, Chicago, died of dilation of the stomach.

HONOR OUR AMBULANCE MEN

French Confer the War Cross Upon Ten Serving in Their Army.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Excellent work has been done recently by the United States Army Ambulance, according to the reports made by the French officers under whom the men have been serving. Lieutenant H. L. Bibby, Corporal Leroy C. Clark, mechanic H. A. Dolda and John B. Vanderbilt of Section 525, have all been decorated with the War Cross, as also have first class privates George B. Hartwell, Albert S. Strehike, S. Baldwin, E. Kirkland and W. Swartley of Section 510, and James E. Moore of Section 517.

Section 582, which is the old Section 14 of the Field Service Ambulance, has been commended in the army orders.

Charles B. Cummings of Section 591, who recently won the War Cross, is now in Dr. Blake's hospital suffering from the effects of a gas attack.

Twenty new sections recently arrived from America, thereby greatly augmenting the strength of the service in France.

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WAGNER MAY LOSE ALL SHIPS

Fate of Entire American Transatlantic Fleet Involved in Prize Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Condemnation as prizes by Great Britain of the steamers Kankakee, Hocking, and Genesee of the American Transatlantic Company, seized in 1915, may affect the ownership of seven steamers of the same fleet now under requisition by the United States. The company was organized by Richard D. Wagner.

The prize court in England has declared that the ships belong to an enemy fleet. If the Privy Council sustains that position it will have a direct bearing upon the attitude taken by the United States.

The seven ships found in American waters more than a year ago have been operated since then under the terms of requisitioned ships and legal phase of the case was being discussed.

Adverse decision by the Privy Council in all probability would lead to the seizure of the ships by the United States.

TO CONFER WITH COLONIES.

Another Series of Imperial War Conferences to be Held in London.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The British Government has decided to hold another series of imperial war cabinets and imperial conferences this year in continuation of those held last year to discuss matters arising out of the war.

New Zealand is the only British dominion which thus far has named her representatives. They will be William Ferguson Massey, the New Zealand Premier, and Sir Joseph G. Ward, Minister of Finance.

SUNDERLAND HOUSE TAKEN.

Interallied Council to Use Duchess of Marlborough's Home.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sunderland House, the home in the Mayfair district of the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, has been commandeered for the use of officials of the Interallied Council, according to The Daily Mail.

The Duchess got only a week's time to quit the house, the newspaper says, but she quickly purchased a small home in Devonshire, where she expects to be settled in a few days.

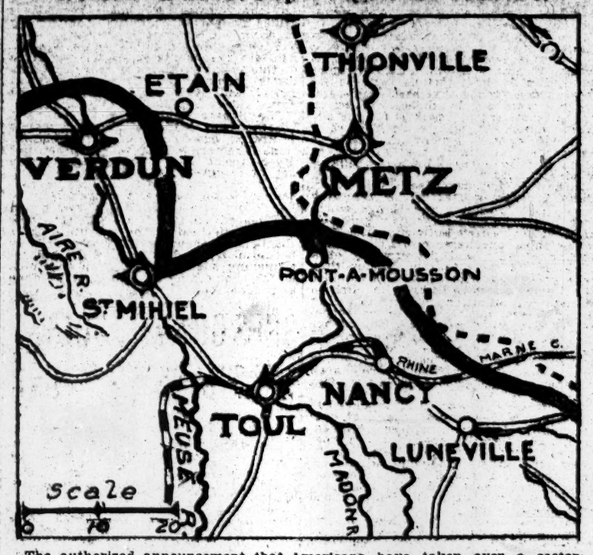
ASKS DETAILS OF SINKING.

Argentina Reticent About the Loss of the Ministro Irriendo.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 5.—Argentina's Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has telegraphed a report to the Foreign Office here on an interview with the Captain of the Argentine steamship Ministro Irriendo, which was sunk in the Mediterranean on Jan. 26.

The Captain's statement indicated that his vessel collided with a mine. The Consul's report is indefinite and the Argentine Foreign Office has asked for details, in the meantime maintaining silence on the subject.

Where Our Troops Fight in France.



The authorized announcement that Americans have taken over a sector northwest of Toul indicates that they are holding a part of the line on the eastern side of the St. Mihiel salient.

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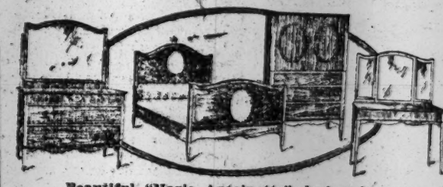

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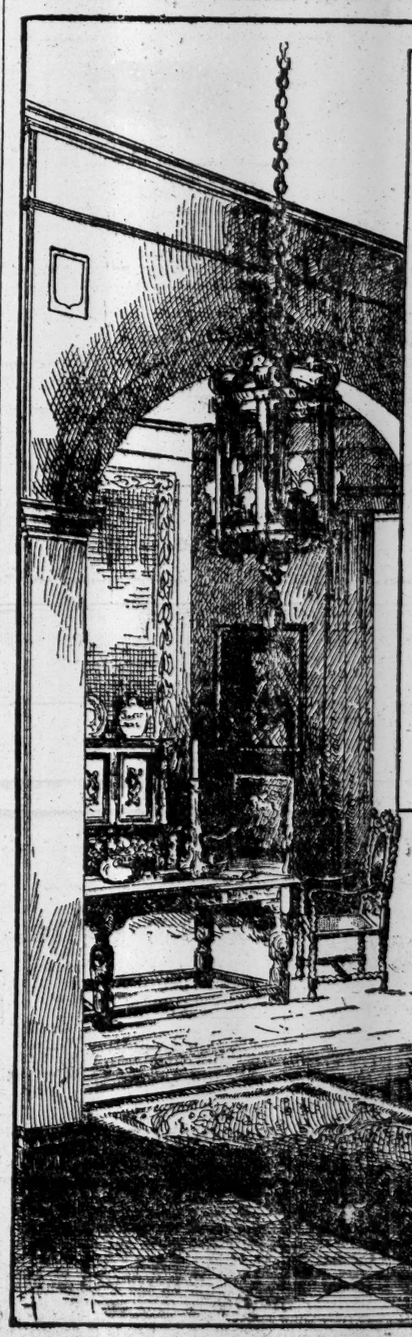

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AMERICA GROPING, SAYS WADSWORTH

War Machinery Has Broken Down Under Inadequate System, Senator Asserts.

BLAMES NO INDIVIDUAL

Declares the President's Task Is Superhuman and That Civilization Is at Stake.

DISCLAIMS ANY PARTY AIM

Insists War Cabinet and Munitions Chief Are Necessary to Centralize and Co-ordinate Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Asserting that President Wilson lacked authority to put an effective, co-ordinated war machine into operation, Senator Wadsworth of New York, Republican, in the Senate today, urged the passage of the War Cabinet and Munitions measures. While conceding that the Administration had achieved much in raising an army, the New York Senator insisted that there were gravely weak spots in the war machinery.

Senator Wadsworth argued that this was an industrial war and that the country's industries must be speeded up to the top notch if America was to win. This, he said, had not been done and he charged also that confusion reigned in scattering authority over ten or more government departments.

"The whole trouble with the way we are running this war is the lack of cohesive system," declared Senator Wadsworth. "All the great purchasing agencies of the Government ought to be under one head. We have blundered along up to now, but we cannot afford to keep it up. The great American giant has been groping and stumbling."

Senator Wadsworth did not go into exhaustive detail, as did Senator Hitchcock yesterday, to back up his allegation that the War Department had failed to function adequately.

After Senator Wadsworth had finished his speech, Senator Thomas of Colorado, an Administration supporter, announced that he would talk upon the War Cabinet and Munitions bills on Thursday. He will oppose their passage. In the meantime, the scene of war debate will shift tomorrow to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, when Secretary Baker will be cross-examined. Members of the committee will interrogate the Secretary of War, for one thing, upon the war program.

In his speech today Senator Wadsworth took issue with Secretary Baker's statement that a definite war plan actually existed.

Sees No Evidence of Plan.

"So far as I can see, it has been rather a lack of plan," commented the Senator. "I admit the War Department has done some things most creditably. The selective draft law was worked out in a singularly successful way.

"But when we speak of a war plan we mean something cohesive—something that comprehends cutting routine and that co-ordinates vast undertakings. And such a plan does not exist."

Senator Wadsworth said that America must build more ships, send more men abroad, and develop the product of her mines, transportation, and manufacturing facilities. Unless this was done on a tremendous scale, with all the huge resources of the country behind it, America's effort, de declared, would be in vain.

"The only way to beat Germany is by putting against it a force so superior in numbers, esprit, morale, artillery, and all equipments of war as to eventually crush her," said Senator Wadsworth. "We have a long road to travel before we win this war, and we cannot do it with scattered authority."

The New York Senator spoke of the recent reorganization of the Purchasing Bureau of the War Department. That, he said, was a commendable step, but it did not go far enough. He wanted the army, navy, shipping, and allied purchasing bureaus under one general head, with authority to act decisively. That, Senator Wadsworth argued, would at once bring the scattered departments together and unite the vast purchasing and industrial activities under one control.

Senator Wadsworth spoke of a desire expressed by President Wilson recently that Congress repeal "some of the restrictive legislation," so that the War Department machinery might not be tied down.

"I hope the Administration will inform us what law stands in the way of effective operation of the War Department," said Senator Wadsworth. "If there is any law that hampers the Administration we ought to know about it."

Congress, Senator Wadsworth said, was anxious to help, not hinder, the Administration, and he thought that, far from there being restrictive legislation, there was not power enough to make for co-ordinated effort.

Answers Williams's Charge.

Replying to Senator John Sharp Williams's characterization of the War Cabinet and Munitions bills as "stupid," Senator Wadsworth said they had been advocated by such men as Daniel Willard, head of the War Industries Board; Bernard N. Baruch, another member of the board; Walter S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense; Howard Coffin, head of the Aircraft Production Board, and Waddill Catchings of the War Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"These are not stupid men," said Senator Wadsworth. "Their opinion is based upon sound judgment."

Senator Wadsworth urged that Great Britain, France, and Canada had been obliged to resort to the War Munitions Board idea so as to get more effective co-ordination of war industries. Criticism had been made, he said, that the War Cabinet and Munitions bills were aimed at depriving the President of power. This was contrary to the fact, the Senator insisted, as the President would have full power to appoint whom he wanted and would be in authority over both the Cabinet and the contemplated Directorate of Munitions.

"It would be unthinkable to take any power away from the President," declared the Senator. "We seek to give him more power."

Senator Wadsworth spoke of the "hopeless jam of cargoes on the piers as evidence that something was wrong with the system now in vogue.

"The war machinery has broken down in the great problem of shipments, of transportation," said Senator Wadsworth. "We cannot afford to have another breakdown."

The New York Senator declared the shutdown of factories, under the recent Garfield order, was plain evidence that the war system had broken down. The country, he said, could not afford any further crippling of its industries.

Sees Civilization at Stake.

Senator Wadsworth opened his speech with an allusion to the gravity of the crisis throughout the world.

"We are living in grave times, Senators," he began. "History is being written in gigantic characters, and events are transpiring of such tremendous importance and such significance as to stagger, I may say, even the imaginations of men. I doubt very much whether any one man can correctly sum up what is going on in the world today or prophesy with any great degree of accuracy what its outcome will be.

"Suffice it to say that we Senators realize that the future of civilization is at stake; that the outcome of the tremendous struggle now going on will affect the peoples of the world and the nations and their Governments without any doubt for centuries to come. We realize, I am sure also, that the outcome of this great contest must necessarily have a most profound effect upon the future of this great Republic.

"Questions are presented before us which cannot be trifled with. There is no room or ground for levity. This is no time or place for any man to indulge in personalities or to give way to his prejudices, if he may have some of them. I take it that this is a time in the history of our country when we should approach the discussion of these topics in the broadest possible way and the fairest possible spirit, and, if I may be permitted to do so, let me venture the hope that, if such discussions take place in this chamber, personalities be omitted and that Senators here forget the words 'Republican' or 'Democratic' and think only of our country.

Senator Wadsworth called America's condition of unpreparedness when the guns on war broke out as "pitiable in the extreme, with a mere handful of men for an army, for the most partly equipped and organized along obsolete lines."

Defects in Supply System.

The Senator outlined, in a general way, the investigation of the Military Affairs Committee into the activities of the Quartermaster's Department and the Ordnance Department, saying that "grave difference of opinion exists upon some of the points brought out."

"Those of us who listened to all the testimony became deeply impressed with the conviction that purchase and production and initial distribution of the vast amount of supplies must be essentially an industrial operation and that military men, no matter how distinguished and capable in their profession, are, with very rare exceptions, inexperienced in such matters, and therefore incapable of bringing about the best results in the shortest possible time," said he.

"We found also that, in addition to this fundamental handicap, these supply bureaus were further handicapped, and very seriously, by a condition which springs from years of routine operation, regulated and checked, down to the last crossing of a 't' and dotting of an 'i,' which condition is popularly described as due to 'red tape.' The military channels through which a matter must proceed are so long and so tortuous, and so numerous and so minute are the formalities and departmental customs which must be followed, that exceedingly grave delays have occurred. Some of the incidents might be regarded as uproariously funny were the situation less serious. In a word, we found the machinery slow and creaking, and in some important instances the engine 'stalled.'"

Manufacturers in Dark.

He referred to evidence before the committee of representatives of great manufacturing plants that had received orders from the supply bureaus for weapons and other equipment.

"Their testimony, I believe, broadened our view of the situation and painted more vividly the great picture of industrial effort," he said, "and from it we gathered the deep impression that there was lack of comprehension of the manufacturers' problems on the part of official Washington; lack of co-ordination; an inability to reach prompt decisions.

"In one instance a contract had been placed for trains of motor trucks, a comparatively simple article to manufacture. The order was given, the contract was made for 2,500 of them. The manufacturer went home and started work on them. His plant was equipped for it. Within the following six weeks thirty-six changes were made by telegraph or mail in the specifications of so simple a thing as the frame of a motor truck; and the manufacturer, as I remember, testified that those changes in specifications set him back at least those six weeks, and cost the concern $100,000."

Dwelling upon the work of getting America ready after her entry in the war, Senator Wadsworth said:

"It is apparent that these last months might be properly defined as the formative period of our efforts. This great American giant has been stumbling and groping, exerting his tremendous strength, without always knowing what he was doing or where he was going. Perforce, we have had to experiment, and we have had to endure endless conferences and references from one department to another, from one official to another. We have known some of the things we have wanted to do, and we have tried to do them. We have forgotten some of the things equally important that we ought to have done, and it has been nobody's business to think of them.

"We have had in Washington a large number of able advisers; many of them have thought of the things which have not yet been done, but none of them have been clothed with power to do them, and few of them have been able to find an agency of the Government where a decision could be had and the work started.

"I realize that some may contend that the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, the leader of the nation in this war, can make all these decisions, and that there is, therefore, no need for any additional element in our war-time machinery. My contention is that, be he ever so able, no President, no human being, can perform such a task. It is utterly impossible for one man to examine into all these intricate questions. The days and the nights are not long enough to permit of this doing such a thing. He carries, even in time of peace, a terrific burden, and to ask him to assume the task of studying and planning these tremendous, intricate, industrial, social, economic, and military undertakings is to ask the impossible.

"In my judgment the only way to beat the German army is to put against it a force so superior not only in numbers, esprit, and morale, but in artillery and all the equipments of war as to eventually crush it, and it is a long, hard road for us to travel before we reach that stage. We can do it, but we must have the machinery here at home for doing it."

Under Secretary Baker's reorganization, Mr. Wadsworth explained, there are now five supply bureaus, all under Colonel Pierce, who was outranked by five Major Generals commanding the various bureaus.

"The Secretary of War said they could easily avoid that handicap of rank by making Colonel Pierce a Major General forthwith," said the Senator. "We have now been informed that Edward R. Stettinius has been appointed in some capacity to assist in the co-ordination of the purchasing of the War Department. It is difficult to understand just where he comes in. Probably his authority is of an advisory nature. Under the law and under military procedure he cannot have any authority except advisory, and it is possible, and indeed probable, that he is the assistant of Colonel Pierce. That brings up the question how an individual from civil life, an expert in his business, can help out the military operations of supply without having authority definite and absolute.

Concedes President's Responsibility.

"As every one knows, at the head of the entire organization stands the President of the United States, under the Constitution and laws our Commander in Chief. No one in his senses would propose that any other office be created to take away from the President the power that the Constitution confides in him. It cannot be done. It is unthinkable."

Senator Wadsworth tolled off a long list of the various governmental agencies that participate in the supply and purchase for the army, navy, shipping, and the allies.

"It must be apparent to every sensible man that it is utterly impossible to get any teamwork out of this conglomeration of ambitious and scattered agencies, official and unofficial, unless we create some agency that shall guide and control them all in those matters in which teamwork is essential for the accomplishment of great results," he said.

Explaining the system of purchases as worked out under the Ministry of Munitions in Great Britain, Senator Wadsworth said:

"They do not purchase, as I understand, everything used in the army and navy; they purchase the things which they can most advantageously purchase under a centralized authority, and they follow those purchases down to the last dotting of an 'i' and the crossing of a 't. I am informed that in London they have great buildings filled with samples of things purchased by the British Minister of Munitions; everything that is purchased has a sample or model deposited in that museum. The manufacturers can go to that museum and see before their eyes just what the Government wants. They can copy it; they can discuss it with the officer in charge whether or not they can make that article.

Commenting on what had happened in this country because of "lack of centralized power and business organization," the Senator spoke of the conflicting activities of the War Department, the navy, the Shipping Board, and the Aircraft Board. All of these departments, he said, had made huge purchases and tried to get them shipped over the country.

"Purchasing officers of these departments and bureaus," he said, "have decreed priority in shipment for these goods in thousands and thousands of instances—no one of these officials having any regard for what the other officials were doing along the same line," he said. "In the eastern part of the country it has actually occurred that the goods shipped under Government priority orders vastly exceeded in amount the goods shipped for normal purposes without such orders. On one railroad line in the Eastern district, for one month, 86 per cent. of all the freight carried was labeled with the Government blue-tag priority order. Shipments have been criss-crossed across the country on Government blue-tag orders without the slightest regard for convenience, or even for necessity. Each official, of course, was doing his best, but necessarily was running blind. What was the result? A hopeless jam and congestion of our railway facilities.

"Something has been said about the tonnage now piled up at our Atlantic coast docks. The Senator from Nebraska, (Mr. Hitchcock,) stated that 2,000,000 tons was piled up. The testimony that has come to me through most authoritative channels is that of the aggregate tonnage mentioned by the Senator 1,300,000 tons belongs to France and Italy alone, and every Senator on this floor knows how France and Italy want that tonnage.

"The channel of supply for Italy has been blocked to that extent, and she cannot fight without supplies. Why is the channel blocked? Because no one planned to keep it open. There is nobody here in Washington, as I see it, charged with the duty and the authority to plan.

Thinks Only System to Blame.

"Is any one man or any one department of the Government to blame? Not at all. The blame rests with our failure to systematize the effort. We have manufactured and shipped millions of tons of goods to the seaboard, helter-skelter, pell-mell, with little or no thought as to how we could find the dockage or the ships to transport them across the ocean. Is it strange that the railway transportation system has broken down?"

Senator Wadworth accused the Administration of having muddled the coal situation. He referred to the agreement of coal producers early last Summer to accept $3 a ton at the mines for coal after a conference with Government officials.

"This would have permitted all of the mines in the country to operate, some with large profits, others with small profits," said the Senator. "The matter seemed to have been settled, and the public rejoiced at the reduction from $5 or $6 a ton down to $8 a ton. Within a few hours, within a day or two, other departments of the Government, showing the lack of co-ordination, speaking through their administrative heads, stepped in and announced that that price would not do, that it was oppressive, excessive and extortionate, and the whole agreement was cast to the winds. Incidentally, the whole coal trade was thrown into confusion. No operator could tell what the Government intended to do with him. Thousands of consumers of coal made up their minds that they were going to get coal cheaper than upon the basis of $3 a ton at the mine, and those thousands of consumers postponed buying their Winter's coal. That is human nature."

Aircraft Plants Closed.

Senator Wadsworth attributed the Garfield order closing down factories as due to "lack of system and planning ahead." The Aircraft Production Board, he said, had no forewarning that the order was coming, and its activities were suddenly halted.

"Let us just picture to ourselves a great department of the Government like the Aircraft Board working with the Signal Corps of the army and the navy on this tremendous aviation program, involving the operation of some 450 manufacturing establishments," he went on. "Without the slightest notice to that department, another department of the Government issues an order that closes all the establishments. Can we endure such a system? Can it be possible that any one will deny hat it is essentially a faulty system that permits such a thing to occur? That order was issued without the slightest notice to the gentlemen who are purchasing goods for our allies in this country, and several of the factories manufacturing goods for Great Britain and our other allies were closed down. They had no notice in advance.

The Senator did not care, he said, whether the proposed new agency to centralize power was called the Munitions Directorate or a War Cabinet, nor did he insist that it be created through act of Congress.

"If it can be done without the passage of a bill well and good," he said. "I do not care so much how many men are placed on it. I do not care how they are defined in the executive order that places them on it, how they may be defined and described in the bill establishing such a board. My only plea is that something of that sort be done and done soon."

SEES GRAVE FAULTS IN TRANSPORT PLAN

Continued from Page One.

ed, and I am glad to say a very considerable development in this regard is now taking place. Terminal facilities, including warehouses, railway tracks and the like, are seriously needed. Men have been doing the best they can, and considerable development has occurred, but the facilities still are grossly inadequate, even for existing needs.

"I want to repeat with emphasis. We might as well stop now and decide on one or two things that have got to be done. This port is not our port at all. We are permitted to use it by the French Government. We should make it a condition precedent to sending another ship to France that that port be turned over to us, and what I say reflects the settled conviction of the men upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of making this war a success in the field."

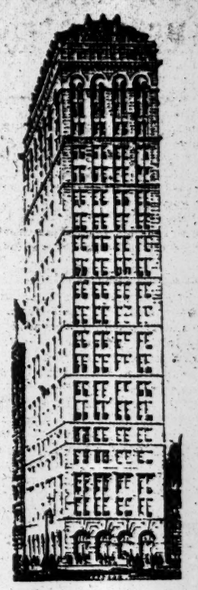
"This is very important, indeed, and I should like to know whether the United States is at all responsible for the congestion prevailing at the French port," said Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania.

"No, I think they have done the best they could with a system that is wrong," replied Mr. Miller. "It is not half our fault. General Pershing has tried man after man, trying to clear up and get these supplies moving, and as man after man has tried he has been removed. General Pershing gives a man one chance, and if he does not succeed, out he goes. And that is the way it ought to be. But these men were up against conditions beyond their control, and the greatest transportation expert in the world could not bring order out of chaos. I could give the gentleman's name. He is the most skilled transportation expert this country has provided, with high rank in the army. He went over on the same boat that I did to take care of the transportation inland when the time arrived that he was needed. He was not quite needed at the time on the inland transportation and he stopped at this port. Having nothing to do he spent his time voluntarily working night and day trying to bring order out of the place, and when I saw him at the end of the month he said: 'My God, it is hopeless unless the Americans are in full and absolute control of this port and all the facilities there.'

"Certain transports now operating across the Atlantic are under control of the army and operating strictly under the War Department. Others, and a greater number, of transports are being operated by the navy. The Shipping Board, in addition, is operating some merchant ships and desires to operate all the transport ships.

"Now, let us just face the truth. The reason the desire is made that the Shipping Board shall operate all these ships is that it will necessitate the taking of the American sailors that are working for $30 a month and put in their places other sailors that will be getting $60 to $125 a month. Now, you and I might possibly be willing to go the length necessary to accomplish that if we are helping American citizens. I was on the high seas a year ago, on two ships under the American flag, and I went through those ships from time to time, and there was not an American citizen in the entire crew. On this trip, which took lately across the water, I went on one kind of a transport and I came back on another. The one going over had a crew that had been picked up in New York, the best they could do, but I could not find an American citizen in the outfit below the officers. And they are getting fabulous sums. They were West Indians and Portuguese and South Americans, a rag-tag from everywhere under the sun."

Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, California, now open. Golf, tennis, motoring.—Advt.



21 EAST 40TH

THERE is something different here. This building has personality—the sort of thing that attracts you to a man and that you would find it difficult to explain.

It is the very last word in office buildings, with a lot of ideas that have never been put into a building before. But just the personality of it and the personality that it can give your business is a sufficient reason for looking at this building today. You will find a host of other reasons.

HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Inc.
AGENT, ON PREMISES

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Women's Smart Suits, Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns

Made-to-order at very special price concessions:

Tailored Suits, $69.00 upward

Made of Duvetyn, Oxford, Novelty Checks, Broadcloth, Tricotine, Serge and other desirable materials.

Women's Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns, at $85.00 upward

This special offering will be effective only for a limited period.

DRESSMAKING SALON THIRD FLOOR

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

TROUSERS

That Go Well With Any Dark Suit

There's no fixed rule in the men's scale of fashion that restricts the wearing of striped trousers to owners of frock coats. In these days of "saving" a pair of extra trousers will help you to get more service out of your clothes.

Men's Worsted Trousers, $5.24

Smartly tailored of good quality material, black, gray and white striped combinations. Sizes 32 to 46 waist.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, 35th St.

Flannel Shirts For Service Men, $3.29

Khaki shirts, tailored of good quality flannel, in army regulation style—with workmanship of the high standard we always insist upon in our exacting specifications. Comfortable, serviceable—and best of all reasonable in price.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Laced Boots For Women, $7.89

Here's a smart, attractive—sensible shoe. The vamp is of dark brown kidskin—the top of brown suede to match. It has a light welted sole and leather Cuban heel. Elsewhere shoes of equal quality would cost you much more.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Chauffeurs' Caps At $1.89

Good looking, regulation style, of dark Oxford frieze—well made in every particular down to the very tip.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Woven Names On Tape

Essential to men in the army and navy—equally convenient and useful for civilians—men, women or children; they provide an excellent means of identifying one's belongings. We require from ten days to two weeks to complete orders. Gross, $1.84; Half Gross, $1.19

Macy's—Notion Dept., Main Floor, 34th St.

Shop on a Blue Transfer

That's the efficient way—the time saving way. Ask any salesperson for a blue transfer. Then go from section to section. After your last purchase call at the superintendent's desk, Main Floor, pay for all your purchases at one time, and receive them all in one package. Try it the next time you shop.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an Important Offering of

Men's Burberry Fur-Lined Overcoats at $125

¶ Big, roomy, comfortable coats of English Burberry Cloths in Fancy Heather Mixtures and rich, soft fleeces.

¶ Lined with selected Marmot, and embellished with large collar of Otter, Beaver, or Hudson Seal. Very seldom have coats of this quality been offered at anything near this price.

Sixth Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384 386 388 Fifth Avenue, at 46th St.

Feature TODAY in their

Clear-a-way Sales

Rich Fur-Trimmed Wraps
Formerly $145 to $295—$65—$125—$165

Gowns and Dresses
Formerly $125 to $225—$55 & $75

Fashionable Fur-Trimmed Suits
Formerly $125 to $195—$35 & $65

Smart Fur-Trimmed Coats
Formerly $125 to $195—$55—$65—$95

RICH FURS
At Lowest-of-the-season-prices

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Fifth Floor Broadway Front.

Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fifth Floor Broadway Front.

Yes—You May Still Find the Clothes You Like In This Lot of

Men's and Young Men's

WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS

Reduced for Clearance **$16.75** *Reduced for Clearance*

Originally $19.75, $22.50 and $24.75

Garments like these may not be obtainable next winter at this low price. The increased cost of fabrics and labor calls for advances in manufacturers' prices which must be reflected even in our "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. Therefore, we say again to those who wish to save money:

"Buy at Least Two Suits and an Extra Overcoat Now"

The Suits are tailored of all wool mixed worsteds, unfinished worsteds, mixed cheviots and cassimeres, in conservative and English styles.

The Overcoats include double and single breasted models, belted coats and loose box coats, made with care, of all-wool overcoatings.

Every Size in the Lot—But Not Every Size in Every Style

In A.D. 1826

NINETY TWO Years AGO

¶ *John Adams* and *Thomas Jefferson*, seconde and third presidents *respectively*, died the same day July 4th, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of *American Independence*.

CONTINUATION OF IMPORTANT SALES

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

This (Wednesday) Afternoon at 2:30
For the Benefit of
THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA
Concluding Session of
The Clyde Fitch Art Property

Tomorrow (Thursday), Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 2:30,
The Kano Oshima
Very Important Collection of
Ancient Chinese Art Treasures

Comprising Direct Importations of Porcelains, Pottery, Bronzes and Enamels, dating from the Han to the Chien Lung Periods, Important Jades and Crystals, Rare Specimens of Porcelain from the late J. Pierpont Morgan and other famous Private Collections, and a number of Antique Chinese Rugs and Carpets.

The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant,
American Art Association, Managers,
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

Will YOU help these cold, destitute families?

Right now—grim—stalking—severe cold is exacting frightful toll among the poor mothers and children of New York's tenements.

The distress, made tragic because of fuel shortage, has been unequaled in years. In most cases the mothers and children who come to us are without sufficient underclothing, shoes, overcoats, food—the barest requirements of existence.

We are asking you—we MUST ask you—to help—to send in $1—or $10—or $100—or any amount whatsoever—and NOW.

Will you do it?

The importance of your help has perhaps never been greater than at this time. You CAN help, somehow. *We believe you will.*

George Blagden, Treasurer
A. I. C. P.
Room 210 105 East 22nd St.

Fill Out and Mail Now.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Enclosed is $——— to be used for the neediest families on your list.

Name .....

Address .....

This Appeal Published Through Kindness of a Friend.

END STRIKE, MAYOR ADVISES DEALERS

Urges Them to Try Out the New Scale of Newspaper Prices.

MANY DEALERS DOING SO

Business Is Resumed at Hundreds of Stands and Police Protection Is Ordered.

Mayor Hylan yesterday advised the striking newsdealers of New York City to resume the sale and distribution of newspapers, at least for a period of time sufficient to permit a thorough tryout of the new scale of prices. The following statement was issued by the Mayor after a conference yesterday with a committee of newsdealers and their attorney:

At a conference sought by a committee of newsdealers and its counsel, Morris Hillquit, with Mayor Hylan, the Mayor, after listening to their statements and suggestions, advised them that he thought it was for their best interests to resume the selling of the newspapers for the general convenience of the public, and under the return privilege for the sixty days offered by the publishers, in order that both the newsdealers generally and the public, and the publishers, too, would learn how the new system would operate; and, at the end of that time the newsdealers, or any of them, could state their grievances, if any.

None of the parties who attended the conference would discuss the matter, but it is understood that the Mayor refused flatly a request for arbitration made by Mr. Hillquit. The latter urged upon the Mayor, it was said, that no action should be taken regarding the revocation of licenses without a thorough consideration of the merits of the case nor without giving the dealers time to prepare their side of the case. This the Mayor promised.

Irwin I. Rackoff, associated with Mr. Hillquit as attorney for the strikers, said yesterday that in spite of all the newspapers and the Mayor could do, the strikers were going to "fight to the end." Mr. Rackoff insisted that the dealers would be content with only full and complete submission by the publishers to their demands that the cost of papers to them be lowered from $1.40 a hundred to $1.20.

In a communication sent by the publishers to Mayor Hylan yesterday they said:

The publishers gave careful consideration to the rights of all concerned when the unavoidable advance to 2 cents was made. In making a price of $1.40 to newsdealers the publishers gave them a 50 per cent. increase in profit, and in allowing full returns until such time as dealers could regulate their orders the publishers felt that they had protected the dealers to the fullest extent. Hundreds of dealers have been selling papers and are perfectly satisfied with the publishers' arrangements. Many more, now that they fully understand the situation, are resuming business. In a few days the facilities for distribution will be normal.

The publishers are willing to bear all loss from unsold papers for sixty days in order to give the new price basis a fair trial. As the newsdealers are guaranteed 50 per cent. increase in profit upon every daily paper sold, morning and evening, and are also guaranteed against loss, the newsdealers have everything to gain. After trial, the publishers and the newsdealers will know from actual experience how the new rate works. They will then have facts instead of fears or theories upon which to base future action. If the sixty days' trial reveals any conditions that should be corrected the publishers will endeavor to remedy them.

Papers More Plentifully on Sale.

The situation throughout the city in regard to the sale of newspapers improved still more yesterday, so that nowhere in the business districts did there seem to be any lack of papers. In the residence districts, hundreds of dealers announced their intention of abandoning the strike and beginning again the distribution of papers, no matter what action the newsdealers' organization took. For the protection of such men from any disorder that their action might give rise to, Police Commissioner Enright, last night, issued the following order to all police Captains and Inspectors in the city:

Information has been received that a large number of news stand dealers who were on strike are about to open their stands. Give same special attention, and see that they are not interfered with. Awaiting further orders, you will keep two squads in reserve until such time as this strike is in a more settled condition. Notify all news stand dealers in your precinct that in case of any evidence of trouble they shall call up the precinct police station at once.

Returns at the newspaper offices last night showed that more than 600 strikers in all throughout the city have determined to reopen their stands. Of this number there are about 300 in Manhattan, 100 in the Bronx, 150 in Brooklyn, and 62 on Staten Island. It was announced last night that Hoboken dealers also had decided to begin selling papers again.

Where the strike still continues, independent dealers who have refused to be intimidated by threats of the strikers and have continued selling papers are reaping a veritable harvest. The sight of these independents selling papers to well-known customers has been one of the greatest incentives to the strikers to go back in the business. Two men reopened their stands in City Hall Park yesterday, and all along Broadway well-known "newsies" are again distributing New York's morning and evening newspapers.

"I never thought there was such a difference between one paper and another," said a former striker yesterday, as he busily sold evening papers with a happier face than he had worn since the strike started. "I have been right here in the business for several years, and I got so I could tell from a man's face just what paper he was going to buy. Well, I started to try and sell some of the papers that have met our demands. Honestly, it broke me up to have a man say 'no' when I offered one paper for another. I couldn't get any life into my work, either getting about a hundred turndowns for every sale I made, and, believe me, I am glad to be a 'regular' again." The young man turned to a customer and with an unerring eye picked a paper from the bundle on the stand. "Just saving it for you, sir," he said. "I tried to sell that man every Brooklyn paper that was ever printed last week," he said, "and there was nothing doing. See him take that paper from me just now as if he didn't know what I was handing him. Can you beat it."

Nine New Stations Opened.

The United Newspaper Delivery Company announced last night that seven more stations had been opened in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn yesterday, which, with those opened Monday, makes a total of seventeen stands the new company is now operating in the city. More stations will be opened from day to day, according to the company's plans.

There was little disorder in the city due to the strike yesterday. Independent newsdealers made a few complaints that strikers were raiding their stands and stealing their papers. Morris Goldman of 249 Linden Street, Brooklyn, a newsboy, was arrested last night by Patrolman Cernovski of the East Twenty-second Street Station on a charge of petty larceny made by Anthony Carfagno of 247 West 145th Street. Carfagno said that while he was selling papers at the entrance of the subway at Fourteenth Street and Union Square Goldman grabbed about 200 of his papers piled on the sidewalk and tore them up. Goldman was later discharged by Magistrate Boyle in the Men's Night Court, who warned him not to participate in any more strike activity.

THE TIMES will continue its apartment house delivery until conditions are settled so that every person who wants a paper can be assured of receiving it. Twenty-five automobiles are used in this work, and more than 2,000 apartment houses are visited. An application to the superintendent by a tenant in an apartment house in any section of the city will result in the delivery of THE TIMES to that place.

THE TIMES may be bought at the following news stands, operated by the United Newspaper Delivery Company: Manhattan and Bronx, 33½ Greenwich Avenue, (near Eighth Street;) 408 Sixth Avenue, (near Twenty-fifth Street;) 302 Ninth Avenue, (near Thirty-first Street;) northwest corner of 156th Street and Broadway, 583 West 181st Street, (corner of St. Nicholas Avenue;) 3,877 Tenth Avenue, (near 207th Street;) 130B East Twenty-eighth Street, (near Lexington Avenue;) 730 Lexington Avenue, (near Fifty-ninth Street;) 1,165 Madison Avenue, (near Eighty-sixth Street;) 182 East 116th Street, (near Third Avenue;) 402 Fordham Road, (corner of Webster Avenue.) Brooklyn: 341 Nostrand Avenue, (near Gates Avenue;) 1,500 Kings Highway, near Brighton elevated station;) 1,007½ Flatbush Avenue, (near Tilden Avenue;) 12 Belvidere Street, (near Broadway;) 7,003 Third Avenue, (near Seventieth Street,) and Myrtle Avenue and Stephens Street. THE TIMES may also be obtained at all hotels, subway and elevated news stands and at the branch offices of other New York newspapers.

INSISTS ARMY MAIL IS LATE.

Representative Rogers Denies Correctness of Burleson's Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts, who went abroad last December and reported that he found mail conditions among the American soldiers especially bad, denied in the House today the assertions of Postmaster General Burleson that mail was received by American soldiers in France fifteen days after being dispatched from this country. He showed by postmarks that more than a month was required, and declared that the failure to receive mail promptly from home was having a depressing effect on American soldiers.

Mr. Rogers made his speech in the House today to refute the report made by Mr. Burleson on his resolution asking about the mail conditions among the expeditionary force.

ORDER RESTAURANTS TO SERVE LESS BREAD

Hoover Issues New Ruling Limiting Ration at Each Meal to Two Ounces.

ENGLAND IS ON THAT BASIS

Hotels Also Are Warned to See That Meatless and Wheatless Days Are Observed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A two-ounce bread ration was ordered by the Food Administration today for patrons of hotels, restaurants, and dining cars. This allowance is about the same as that now observed in England.

Telegrams went out today to the Food Administration's hotel representatives in every State designating the new ration. Not more than two ounces of wheat bread may be served to any one at any one meal except when rolls or bread made from corn, oatmeal, or bran are served, and when only one kind other than wheat bread is ordered a portion may consist of four ounces. Rolls may not weight more than one ounce each.

Public eating places are licensed under the new bread regulations and the bread ration rule is issued under this authority. Hotel representatives have been instructed to see that immediate observance is given in hotels for Monday and Wednesday as wheatless days, Tuesdays as a meatless day, Saturday as a porkless day, and that there is one wheatless and one meatless meal every day.

Amendments and additions to the regulations governing the importation, storage, and distribution of food commodities and feeding stuffs were issued in pamphlet form tonight by the Food Administration. The new rulings apply to all licensees except salt-water fishermen whose business does not extend beyond primary consignment and millers of wheat and rye with plants having a daily capacity of less than seventy-five barrels.

The amendments and additions became effective Jan. 28 except those governing manufacturers and distributers of feeding stuffs, which will be in force Feb. 15. The purpose is to prevent hoarding and speculation.

Operators of more than 600 American steamships have agreed to adopt the wheat and meat saving menus proposed by the Food Administration for ships plying in the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Marine labor leaders already had promised that seamen will do their part toward seeing that the program is observed to the letter.

READY TO OBEY ORDER HERE.

Most of the Restaurants Already Cut Down Bread Rations.

All of the hotels, restaurants, and cafés of the city took immediate steps yesterday to comply with the new regulations limiting the bread ration to be served with each meal to two ounces. In many establishments the practice of serving not more than two ounces of bread with a meal had been adopted months ago as a wheat conservation measure, the diner, however, being free to call for more bread if desired.

The establishments which are hit hardest by the new regulations are the French, Italian, and Vienna restaurants, where it has been the custom to serve with each meal a quantity of bread far in excess of two ounces. The elongated French loaf and the round Italian bread constituted for many patrons of the table d'hote restaurants one of the most desirable features of the meal.

Some of the managers of these restaurants said yesterday that they will have to serve rolls or bread made from wheat substitutes, as the average diner at a table d'hote restaurant must have bread, if for no other purpose than to munch on something while waiting for the next course.

In most of the American restaurants, the consumption of bread per capita at a meal is rarely in excess of two ounces, and often less, although more than that amount is served. Two ounces would mean three thin slices of bread, or two small rolls.

It was pointed out yesterday by one restaurant management, that most diners really do not require half the bread served to them and eat it only because it is placed on the tables as soon as they are seated.

As soon as the meal is served, the bread is neglected, and often if the service has been quick all of the bread is left over. Dishes supplemented by potatoes also tend toward a conservation of the bread, because potatoes eliminate for many diners the want of bread.

According to some of the managers the new ration orders will have the effect of speeding up the service where bread was formerly used to "fill in" the wait between courses. They were also of the opinion that many of the restaurants, if the supply of potatoes remains adequate, may encourage the consumption of more dishes carrying potatoes.

In reply to reports that farmers were hoarding potatoes up-State, H. E. Babcock, Director of the Bureau of Conservation of the State Food Commission, stated yesterday that the charge was untrue and that the farmers have simply been unable to market their potatoes owing to the cold weather and the uncertainty of obtaining cars and satisfactory railroad transportation.

"There is hope that the latter condition will be bettered," said Mr. Babcock.

Nine hundred bags of flour owned by Jacob Ludzinski, a baker of Avenue C and Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, were seized by a Government Inspector yesterday in a warehouse at 82 West Twentieth Street. About 600 bags of this flour will be sold to the public at market prices. An investigation is under way to verify the report that several other dealers in Bayonne were engaged in hoarding flour.

MRS. WILSON APPEALS TO WOMEN OF ENTENTE

Joins Dr. Shaw in Urging Protection of the Morals of Soldiers and War Workers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Wilson, the President's wife, and Dr. Anna Shaw, Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, have joined in an open letter to the women of the allied countries, which will be distributed through American diplomats in those countries. It says:

"Dear Friends: The unparalleled struggle for democracy and permanent peace which binds our nation in cooperative service is shared by men and women alike. In the yearning of the mother heart of the world for the highest moral and spiritual welfare of children, there is a deeper and more subtle bond which makes all women akin. Out of the mutual agony and love of the mothers of America, this message is sent to our allied sisters in Europe, faithfully pledging our interests and cooperation in the protection of our sons and daughters at this time of unequalled temptation and danger.

"In all our countries, mothers are willing and proud to give their sons to defend the ideals which underlie this supreme sacrifice which their Government demands of them, and to accept with fortitude and calmness their death. But they shrink from the greater sorrow which comes from the loss of moral fibre that robs them of health and manly vigor.

"It is no wonder that their hearts fail them when they realize the temptations which beset their sons, removed from homes and family ties, living the unnatural life of the camp, exposed to the excitement and fierce passions of conflict; all of which impair their powers to resist temptations that, under more happier and more healthful circumstances, would easily be conquered.

"The same is true of their daughters who are thrust out of the home into world service, with the glamour of war and emotional phases of society which war tends to foster and which lead to the breaking down of restraints that have hitherto been their safeguards.

"These abnormal conditions place upon all women tremendous responsibilities and urge the closest union in an effort to conserve the moral forces of society, to protect our young men and women that they may be kept pure and chivalrous, so that after the conflict is ended we may look with hope to the future home life of our peoples, for that health of body and mind, that purity and nobility of individual character and that righteousness in Government which alone can insure permanent peace and prosperity to any nation.

"If we fail in this, then have our struggles and sacrifices been in vain, and future generations will rightly charge the women of our time with failure to meet the great responsibility which must always rest with the mothers of the race."

Dr. Shaw also has written to the Queen of Italy the same letter she wrote to the Queen of Belgium, which previously has been published.

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ROADS' COLLAPSE HELD INTENTIONAL

Desire to Discredit Federal Control and 8-Hour Law, Lee and Garretson Allege.

NEW YORK BANKS BLAMED

Frozen Engines, Misused Rolling Stock, and Delayed Crews Are Among Specifications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Inefficient operation of the railroads, resulting in traffic congestion with its grave attendant evils, was attributed by union labor leaders, at a hearing today before the Railroad Wage Commission, to a desire on the part of the managements of the systems to discredit the Eight-hour law and to make a failure of Government control.

The commission was told by W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen; A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, and other witnesses that this situation explained why the transportation systems of the country, including roads of splendid record, such as the Pennsylvania, suddenly collapsed. The brotherhood leaders used such vigorous expressions as "rotten railroading" to convey their opinion of the way the business had been carried on since the Government took charge, and they offered to produce scores of instances of delayed crews, changes in personnel, and misuse of rolling stock to prove their statements.

The ordinarily quiet course of such a hearing was ruffled from the very outset. Mr. Lee and Mr. Garretson, appearing to present the claims of their brotherhoods for wage increases, found several railroad representatives present and entered an immediate protest, declaring they did not propose to deal with two sets of employers. The commission explained that the railroad men were there by special invitation to supplement, not to antagonize, the information presented by the employes.

Lee Accuses Managements.

Mr. Lee's charges were made twice at the hearing. First he told the commission that he had evidence to prove that experienced railroad men were not permitted to operate as their training dictated. Later, in discussing the working of the eight-hour law recently investigated, he said the commission should not overlook the fact that the managements worked to make the cost and delay due to the law as great as possible.

"Do you mean that the operating officials made the increased costs greater than they should have been?" Chairman Lane asked.

"Yes; that was natural; they desired to cast reflections on the law," Mr. Lee replied.

"I do not think it was natural. I have not so cynical a view of human nature," returned the Chairman.

"We are prepared to show many instances of rotten railroading," the union leader replied. "On a railroad not far from here, I know of a crew that was called out and the sixteen-hour law overtook them before they left the terminal. The operating employes cannot prevent these delays when instead of a train dispatcher there is back in the yards a train delayer."

"Such a policy must go from the President of the railroad down to the dispatcher," Mr. Lane remarked. "Do you think they conspired?"

"No, but I think a sufficient number were interested in working to increase delay and cost of the eight-hour law and to make Government operation a failure," Mr. Lee answered. "If I looked for the real cause, I would trace it back to about four banks in New York City.

More Engines Frozen Up.

"Can you tell me why the Pennsylvania, long regarded as the model railroad, should fall down all of a sudden? Why was a veteran yardmaster at Alliance, Ohio, replaced by an inexperienced man who still is there? Trains have been delayed for hours at that point. Why do reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission show that in Philadelphia recently more engines were allowed to freeze up overnight than ever before? One required two weeks for repairs. We have had Winters before. Why is all this congestion just now?

"The old managements do not want Government operation made a success," said Mr. Lee. "Do you think the public will let the railroads go back to the old system if Government management proves efficient? That's why I want to see the Government make a success of operating the railroads."

Mr. Garretson supplemented his colleague's statements.

"The operating employes are thoroughly aware of the type of clearing congestion which was in effect before the Government took over the roads," he said. "They also are aware of the kind of transportation now being given. But I want to say there is one class of employes not engaged in giving a demonstration of what a failure Government operation is."

D. W. Helt, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen, asserted that the work of the Wage Commission was being "used as a cloak" by some of the roads to discontinue negotiations with employes which were begun before the commission was appointed. He said the signalmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford were on the verge of quitting their jobs because of inability to obtain satisfaction on demands made in December.

VIGILANTES' WAR DINNER.

Authors, Editors, and Artists Meet at Harvard Club.

The progress of the war and the part that men of various callings may play in furthering the country's purposes were discussed last night at a dinner of the Vigilantes, an organization of authors and artists, at the Harvard Club. There were present about fifty book and short story writers, newspaper and magazine editors, artists, and men of other affairs. Colonel Roosevelt, who was to have been one of the speakers, was prevented from attending by illness.

Major John Purroy Mitchel, formerly Mayor of the city, spoke of the pressing need for ships that men, munitions, and food might go to the Allies in abundance and urged such of his auditors as were employers of labor to release, wherever possible, as many men as they could spare from their present duties, that they might undertake more important work at the shipyards. Major Mitchel asserted that there was no room for doubt that the most immediate and pressing need of America and her allies was the turning out of so many vessels that no possible ravages of German submarines might create a serious shortage in overseas transport.

Augustus Thomas, the toastmaster, said that both by contributions of money and by their work those present had exerted themselves and promised further sustained effort in the direct aid of war work and toward the maintenance of patriotic public opinion. Other speakers were William Hamlin Childs, Charles Dana Gibson, Julian Street, Herman Hagedorn, and Ellis Parker Butler.

Among those present were Rex Beach, Charles Hanson Towne, Hamlin Garland, Gelett Burgess, Cleveland Moffett, Edward Hungerford, Robert Underwood Johnson, Lawrence F. Abbott, Bruce Barton, Robert Collier, Finley Peter Dunne, Ogden Reid, Charles Scribner, H. L. Stoddard, Morgan Shuster, Ellery Sedgwick, H. J. Wright, John S. Phillips, Frederick L. Collins, Jacob H. Schiff, George F. Baker, Jr.; R. Fulton Cutting, W. G. Willcox, Alexander J. Hemphill, R. A. C. Smith, Darwin P. Kingsley, William Fellowes Morgan, John J. Leary, Jr.; John Harsen Rhoades, William Loeb, Jr.; Sidney Borg, Raymond B. Price.

CANADA AGREES ON LABOR.

Enters Compact with America for Co-operative Distribution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Complete co-operation between the United States and Canada in the effective distribution of labor for war purposes was established today. The Department of Labor announced that by mutual agreement Canada would not import labor from this country without the consent of the United States, and American employers would not import Canadian labor without the consent of Canada.

Co-ordination of efforts of the two Governments to solve particularly the farm labor problem is expected to meet the insistent demands of England, Italy, and France for more wheat and other foodstuffs.

Agreement between the two Governments was reached at a conference between W. W. Cary, Deputy Minister of the Interior of Canada, and Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States, held at the Department of Labor here recently.

FAVORS WHITMAN'S CHOICE.

Senate Committee to Report Service Board Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—By unanimous vote, the Senate Finance Committee today decided to report favorably the nomination of Charles Bulkley Hubbell of New York and F. J. H. Kracke of Kings, former Commissioner of Plant and Structures under the Mitchel Administration, as members of the Public Service Commission for the First District. Both now are acting on the commission under a recess appointment made by Governor Whitman. It is expected that both nominations will be promptly confirmed by the Senate.

The action of the Finance Committee is regarded here as confirmation of recent reports that the Kracke and Livingston forces in the Republican organization of Kings, for years engaged in bitter warfare, have arrived at an understanding.

BRITISH BANK INQUIRY.

Recent Mergers Result in Investigation by Government.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that a committee of bankers and merchants had been appointed to report whether State interference was necessary in the case of great bank amalgamations which are taking place. There have been several of these amalgamations recently, the latest being that of the London County and Westminister Bank and Parr's Bank, which led adverse critics to doubt whether they were good for the public welfare.

TOLD GERMAN LABOR TO RISE FOR PEACE

Reichstag Socialists, in Pamphlet Issued Before the Strike, Made Urgent Appeal.

ASSAILED BRUTAL GAGGING

Demanded an End of Arbitrary Arrests and Suppression of Public Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Information reaching Washington throws light upon the rigor with which the Berlin and other German strikes have been crushed by a policy of blood and iron.

The feeling of the German working people is disclosed in a pamphlet which has been circulated by Independent Socialist members of the Reichstag. The text of this pamphlet, as distributed in Germany, was printed in the Stockholm Social Demokraten on Feb. 1 and was cabled to Washington today through an authoritative channel. The pamphlet sets forth the principles underlying the strike and shows that the whole Independent Socialist group of the Reichstag had urged the working classes to make a demonstration in favor of peace and against the Berlin Government's decision in favor of a policy of might and annexation.

The text of the pamphlet is as follows:

"To men and women of the labor classes: We have reached a turning point in history. The Government's war aims are now brought to a head at Brest-Litovsk. It has been persistently insisted in the past that the German Government only wanted to protect the empire's borders and had no intention of making annexations. No true thinking man can longer believe this statement.

"Germany desires the annexation of Russian territory. Faithful to democratic principles Russia's Socialistic Government has made a proposal that the Poles, Lithuanians, and Letts should decide through free referendum, after troops are withdrawn, whether they wish to become an independent State or part of either of the two countries. Contrary to this, the German Government demands that the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk shall acknowledge that these countries have already parted from Russia and simultaneously our Government refused to withdraw the troops from these districts immediately after peace conclusion or Russian demobilization.

"This nearly caused the peace negotiations to be stranded. The Russian Government replied as expected: 'That a decision taken in the presence of foreign troops cannot be regarded as reflecting the true desire of the population.'

"It is true that negotiations have been resumed, but Germany's population is exposed to great danger no less than that of Russia. If Germany should succeed in a peace of might against the Russian people this would be fatal to Russia, and to the Poles, Lithuanians, Letts, but still more fatal to ourselves. The consequence would be a postponement of general peace, new threats and desire for revenge, increased armaments and intensified reaction in our country.

Advocates of Peace Gagged.

"This calamity must be avoided. Parties of the middle classes are now excluded from the Reichstag. This is the only place where we could attack and explain the danger growing out of annexationist agitation.

"Thanks to a state of siege, our party and other adherents of a democratic peace have been brutally gagged outside of the Reichstag. All efforts to end this suppression have been checked. All the Government's promises to mitigate this state of affairs have been idle words. Our peace meetings are suppressed, and there is no means of setting forth our criticism and persistent complaints. Many comrades are prohibited from speaking.

"Any one making himself disliked is condemned to temporary imprisonment or placed under the rule of the military authorities. Militarization of factories is being extended and the rights of laborers are being steadily restricted. Examination of houses, persecution by the police and courts and draconian punishments are the order of the day.

"The policy of might and annexation assumes various forms. Pan Germans, the Fatherland Party and their adherents, are free to state their views. Newspapers purchased by industrial leaders attack those members of the Government who do not render them unlimited support in annexation plans. They threaten that if the Government does not conform to their desire they will withdraw from their posts. Any means of pressure is employed by them.

"Von Tirpitz, the Fatherland Party spokesman, declared himself satisfied with the conversation he had with the Chancellor concerning the Government's plans on the eastern front. This disclosed clearly what position the Government takes on the question of a policy of might.

"The War Germans consider themselves in power. They are allowed all the meetings they please and unhindered discussion of their war aims. Their press writes as it pleases. The Fatherland Party is about to open 'dempest petitions' in favor of the annexationist program.

Want End of War and Hunger.

"If the laboring classes now fail to emphasize their position it will probably be taken as approval of this agitation or it will be thought that the masses of the German people are not yet tired of this terrible war and are willing to give support to continue the war on a still greater scale. Indeed, the masses of the people think and feel differently. They want the bloody murder, devastation, sufferings, and hunger brought to an early conclusion. This is only attainable upon a basis of democratic peace.

"Until now only the adversaries of such a peace have spoken. They vociferously rule over the Government and the public in Germany.

"Women and men of the working classes have no time to lose. After all past horror and suffering a new and terrible calamity is threatening our people, the whole of mankind in fact. Only peace without annexations and compensations and upon the basis of the people self-determination can save us. The time has come to raise a voice favoring such a peace. It is now your turn."

The pamphlet is signed by the following Independent Socialists in the Reichstag: Albrecht, Bernstein, Bock, Brandies, Büchner, Cohn, Nordhausen, Dittmann, Erdmann, Geyer, Haase, Henke, Herzfeldt, Horn Sachsen, Hüttmann, Jäckel, Quenert, Ledebour, Rauter, Ryssel, Simon, Stolle, Schwarts, Vogtherr, Wurm, Zuvell. It is dated at Berlin, Jan. 10.

PUT WAR CHARITIES ON A BUSINESS BASIS

National Allied Relief Committee Incorporates with New Aims.

Announcement was made yesterday of the incorporation of the National Allied Relief Committee, to control the work of a number of war charities which have heretofore worked independently with a loose association in a National Allied Relief Committee. Most of the organizations forming the new big charity organization have had John Moffatt in close touch with their work. These organizations were among those which opposed the proposal of the Red Cross to come under its wing, saying they preferred to work separately.

The new organization does not include all the societies which have been affiliated with the unincorporated National Allied Relief Committee. Some of them preferred to work independently. The Lafayette Fund will continue its work separately; so will the A. B. F. B. Permanent Blind Fund, the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, the Jewish Federation, the French Heroes' Fund, the Committee for the Relief of Fatherless Children of France, and several smaller associations.

Most of these separate organizations do special relief work. The incorporation of the new body means that there will be two big organizations in America doing war relief work—the American Red Cross and the National Allied Relief Committee, Mr. Moffatt said. He decried the idea that there would be any conflict with the Red Cross, because he believed the Red Cross would approve the amalgamation. He said he knew of no reason why it should not. According to Mr. Moffatt, the organization means the end of the work of the "100 per cent. boys," who made a profiteering career out of war charities.

There is excellent authority for saying that the new body was formed to put needed business system into war relief work to take the place of the impetus that came from the work of society folk who at first entered with a zest into war relief work. Recently, since America entered the war, many of these women have taken up other activities, such as food conservation and fuel conservation and the like, and have not paid so much attention to war work. This, it was said, had made it necessary to get rid of some of the "deadwood," for the help given by these organizations had created abroad an expectation of continuing aid that could not be left unfilled.

The following officers of the National Allied War Relief Committee, Inc., were elected yesterday: Chairman, E. G. Merrill, President of the Union Trust Company; Vice Chairman, Mr. Moffatt; Treasurer, James A. Blair, Jr.; Auditor, James Marwick, and Secretary, Augustus W. Kelley. The officers of the new committee are the same as those of the old National Allied Relief Committee. The following Executive Committee was named: I. Tucker Burr of Boston, Frederic R. Coudert, William M. Miller, Finley Shepard, A. Kinnaird Todd, Henry W. Wigham, E. G. Merrill, Augustus W. Kelley, James Marwick, John Moffatt, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Maurice Kozminski, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Louis Wiley, and Mrs. Herbert Bayard Swope.

FLOOD DEFENDS COL. HOUSE

Asserts President Has Right to Send Him on Special Missions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, opening the debate on the bill making annual appropriation for the diplomatic and consular services in the House today, denied the assertion that "all the departments of Government had fallen down" under the war stress. He paid a tribute to Secretary Lansing and reviewed the relations of the United States to other countries.

Mr. Flood was questioned at times by Representative Fess and others as to how money apportioned the State Department was used by President Wilson to send his personal representative, Colone. E. M. House, to Europe. Mr. Flood named a number of missions upon which Republican Presidents had sent personal representatives. He quoted to show that President Wilson was within his constitutional right in sending Colonel House on special missions.

The United States will furnish more men and money for the war in a "far shorter time than has been the fondest hope of our own people or the nation's with which we are associated," Chairman Flood declared.

The Appropriation bill as presented by Chairman Flood carries $8,206,087 for the next fiscal year, $8,000,000 more than the current appropriation because of increased war burdens. The increase provides for twenty-five secretaries to embassies and legations, many additional clerks, augmented secret funds, and other allowances.

PASSES ENGINEER BILL.

Senate Adopts Reorganization Measure—Also Exemption Badge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Administration bill authorizing the Secretary of War to provide distinctive badges for men of draft age who have been exempted or rejected was passed today by the Senate.

Another measure which was passed provides for the reorganization of the army Engineer Corps. Under the bill the corps will be composed of seven regiments and two mounted battalions, with a Brigadier General, 23 Colonels, 30 Lieutenant Colonels, 72 Majors, and 152 Captains.

The Senate also passed Senator Chamberlain's bill making a felony the purchase from soldiers or sailors of any military equipment.

Margaret Anglin in 'Electra' Today.

Margaret Anglin and her company, assisted by the New York Symphony Orchestra, playing special incidental music composed by Walter Damrosch, will present the "Electra" of Sophocles at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. The management announced yesterday that the performance would begin at 2:20 o'clock and that there would be no intermission.

The Greek setting and costumes for the play have been designed by Livingston Platt. Madeline Delmar, who was recently seen in "The Heritage," will appear in the supporting company.

Miss Anglin and the Symphony Orchestra will present the "Medea" of Euripides on the afternoon of Wednesday, Feb. 20, at Carnegie Hall. Both "Electra" and "Medea," with Mr. Damrosch's music, were put on by Miss Anglin at the Greek Theatre of the University of California during the Panama Exposition.

READERS of The New York Times residing in apartment houses who wish copies of The New York Times served to them should ask the superintendent of their apartment building to telephone an order for delivery to Bryant 1000.

AUTHORITIES UNITE TO CLEAN UP CITY

Judge, District Attorney, and Police Commissioner Extend Vice Crusade.

LANDLORDS ARE IN DANGER

Inspector Costigan Assigned to Get After Those Who Rent Apartments for Immoral Purposes.

New York City is to be made clean if Judge Wadhams, District Attorney Swann, and Police Commissioner Enright can bring about that condition. The John Doe inquiry conducted by the District Attorney has produced such important results that the investigation has had to be broadened.

After Judge Wadhams in General Sessions heard yesterday of conditions on the upper west side in furnished apartments rented to tenants subsequently convicted of violating the tenement house law, he said it was imperative that the law turn its attention to landlords whose apartments are rented for immoral purposes. Later in the day, District Attorney Swann announced that at his suggestion Police Commissioner Enright had relieved Inspector Daniel Costigan from his duties in the First Inspection District for the present, assigning him, together with sixteen detectives, to the gambling and vice crusade.

Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith placed on the stand before Judge Wadhams Captain John H. Boyle of the West 100th Street station, who produced records showing that Leon Sobel, a real estate dealer of 215 Manhattan Avenue, had been notified of the conviction of several of his tenants, some for gambling and others for violating the tenement house law.

Another witness was Nathan Weinberg, a clerk in the employ of Sobel, who testified that his employer controls from 300 to 400 apartments, mostly furnished, from two to four rooms, and with rentals ranging from $30 to $50 a month.

The witness recalled that his employer received notice from the police of the conviction of one of the female tenants on a charge of violating the Tenement House law. Weinberg said that all prospective tenants were asked for references and were not permitted to rent apartments if the references were unsatisfactory. Asked whether tenants were allowed to "bring in anybody they liked at any time of the day or night," Weinberg replied that the tenants were supposed to act respectably." Captain Boyle's records showed that Sobel had been notified of the conviction of a number of tenants living in his houses on 100th Street and on Manhattan Avenue.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Wed. Sat. Mon. POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 2:10 Greatest Musical Show on Earth THE COHAN Revue 1918 —ALL THE HITS IN ONE—

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT AT 9. ALL THE FROLIC STARS & GIRLS.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. TONIGHT at 8. Mats. TODAY and Sat. at 2. ETHEL BARRYMORE in a new comedy, "THE OFF CHANCE." THURS., FEB. 14, MISS BARRYMORE THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. 2:20. "Arnold Daly at His Best."—Eve. Sun. Arnold Daly DALY HARNED Virginia Harned A Satirical Comedy JOSEPHINE

HUDSON WEST 44th ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Mon. 2:20. The Indestructible Wife A New Comedy by Frederic & Fanny Hatton.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Mon. 2:20. GENERAL POST WM. COURTENAY THOMAS A. WISE. A Love Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. 2:15 POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50 Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. PRICES Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. 50c to $2 Pop. Price Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50 GOING UP "A SKY-SCRAPING HIT." A MUSICAL COMEDY DELIGHT.

GEO COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 M. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Mon. 2:30 Pop. Price Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50 LEO DITRICHSTEIN In the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Mon. 2:30. BRANDON TYNAN in a new comedy, "SUCCESS"

"MISS Anglin in 'Billeted' makes us forget the meatless, wheatless, coalless, drinkless days."—Life. FULTON THEATRE, WEST 46TH STREET. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Mon. 2:30.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. Pop. Mat. TODAY. LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Sat. & Mon. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Today, 50c to $1.50 A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Mon. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents TIGER ROSE

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NORWORTH W. 48 St. Bryant 48. Evs. 8:30 MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30 ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917 TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES Play. Thurs. & Fri. at 3:30 P. M. Sat. at 11:15 A. M.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1918.

THE SHIPYARD VOLUNTEERS.

Secretary BAKER told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that "ships are the crux of our problem." One and a half million of men would be in France in 1918, he declared, "if the "transportation facilities are avail- "able." When he said that "the prospect was not unpromising" he was more optimistic than discerning. For each soldier and his equipment five tons of transport capacity must be found. If each transport carried 5,000 men without other equipment than a rifle, 300 ships would be required to convey 1,500,000 soldiers to France. But it is only the largest liners that have deck and cabin space for 5,000 soldiers; the average number carried is much less. Add the guns, horses, motors, shells, explosives, cartridges, airplanes, stores, rations, hospital supplies, and the thousand and one things a great modern army requires before it can take the field and wage an offensive, and it will be seen that on the eastward passage there must be many times 300 voyages before the troops and all their equipment can be landed, ships going and coming as rapidly as they can be loaded at an American port and unloaded in France.

But this is not all the demand made upon shipping in the conduct of the war. An immense cargo space is required for foodstuffs, without which the allied peoples and their armies and navies cannot subsist. It will be futile to send over great armies if the breath of life cannot be kept in the bodies of the civilian populations, if the vigor of the allied soldiery cannot be maintained. No one has calculated the number of ships that must be employed; the sum can't be worked out as long as the enemy submarines continue their campaign of "frightfulness." But we do know that many of the ships needed are not in existence, and we do know that to build them is a perplexing and complicated problem, a fight against time with all the resources of men and material that can be assembled. Great Britain, a shipbuilding nation, is breaking her record of 1913, when she put more merchant vessels into the water than ever before in her history. America is not doing her share yet, has not got fairly under way. Lord NORTHCLIFFE was right when he was asked at the new year what would win the war and replied: "Ships, ships, ships." To say more he considered a waste of words. It was his often reiterated cry.

Now America will never be able to do her share, that is to say the war will never be won, unless the men to build America's quota of ships can be mobilized to fill the yards. Man power is the ever-recurring and always haunting problem of the war, and, in the case of shipbuilding, the supply of men, of mechanics and artisans, is the most difficult of all to obtain. They must be found, they must be put to work. The American people will have to wake up and understand this.

The Council of National Defense asks for 250,000 shipyard volunteers. Instructions have been sent to the County Chairmen of Councils in all the States, of whom there are 3,500. Enrollments will be reported as fast as they can be obtained. Volunteers will be expected to hold themselves in readiness for calls to the shipyards, but they will not be expected to leave their present employment until they are individually needed. New York's quota is 39,526. Unskilled laborers can be used, but the pressing demand is for asbestos workers, acetylene workers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, shippers and calkers, coppersmiths, electricians, loftmen, machinists, painters, plumbers, ship carpenters, ship fitters, sheet metal workers, and structural iron workers.

Men who join the United States Shipyard Volunteers with proof of their usefulness and of their willingness to report at the yards when wanted will be exempt from military service. "When you get back to your States and start this work," Assistant Secretary POST of the Department of Labor said to the State Directors of the Public Service Reserve who will have charge of the enrollments, "tell your people that on "these ships depend this war, and on "the full, efficient work of the men "in the yards depend the ships." The urgent need could not be stated in fewer and better words.

It should be added that in the unessential industries there are many thousands of men for whom uses could be found in the shipyards, although they have never done a day's work on a ship or on any material that enters into the construction of one. Moreover, there are many manufactures and trades that can spare workers. The place for them is a shipyard. Patriotic employers should be glad to encourage men whom they do not really need to join the United States Shipyard Volunteers.

The "drive" to enroll the army of 250,000 began on Monday. New York contributed almost as many enlisted men to the regular army as Chairman HURLEY of the Shipping Board asks her for now. New York has never failed to respond to any demand the nation has made upon her in this war. She will again do her duty.

PERILOUS ECONOMY.

The Committee upon City Plan has dismissed all its employés, with the result of endangering the future of the zoning plan, which has done so much in stabilizing real estate. This is an economy of some twenty-odd thousands in a matter affecting billions of real estate values. The use and height restrictions are so far from being useless or disliked that they have been extended by petition to districts not fully included in them. It is true that some owners willing to profit by evading restrictions in public interest have sought to weaken the plan by lawsuits. Their success has been little different from defeat, and their number is inconsiderable when compared with those of another sort of spirit who are co-operating inside the use and height restrictions, and outside them in "Save New York movements" of similar purpose.

The report of the bureau left without officials or help shows that proceedings for the alteration of the plan have affected one eight-hundredth part of the area included. A plan so nearly satisfactory in itself clearly must be attacked indirectly, if at all. It is not necessary to impute motives for the stoppage of the work. It is not possible to contend that the bureau's resources are reduced for public reasons. The bureau is not crippled by its friends, and the friends of such economy are not the friends of property owners in general. If the use and height restrictions are to be abandoned, or modified in the interest of owners who wish to profit to the city's detriment, there will be a debit against the new administration which will require almost impossible credits to offset it.

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

If the dissent from the conclusions of the Supreme War Council at Versailles to which certain London newspapers give expression is merely a move in British politics, it can be understood, although such a manifestation of party spirit in wartime is not welcome. But certainly the dissenters must be more specific, they must answer some questions. The Supreme Council decided that

> the only immediate task before them lay in the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the closest and most effective co-operation of the military effort of the Allies until such time as the pressure of that effort shall have brought about in the enemy Governments and peoples a change of temper which would justify the hope of the conclusion of peace on terms which would not involve the abandonment, in the face of an aggressive and unrepentant militarism, of all the principles of freedom, justice, and respect for the law of natibns which the Allies are resolved to vindicate.

This decision was taken after the Council had carefully considered the recent utterances of Chancellor VON HERTLING and Count CZERNIN, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was "unable to find in "them any real approximation to the "moderate conditions laid down by all "the Allied Governments." The German Chancellor was defiant and unyielding. He made no visible approach to the conditions laid down by the Allies as essential to the conclusion of peace. He took the extreme, impossible position that the relinquishment by the Germans of the French territory which they now occupy was a question altogether between Germany and France; that was typical of his whole attitude. Count CZERNIN, while he made what might have been construed as a peace overture when he said that the differences between Austria-Hungary and the United States were not insuperable obstacles to peace, nevertheless asserted that Austria-Hungary and Germany had a common cause. In saying that, he made VON HERTLING'S position his own, so that the War Council was fully justified in its finding that no real approximation to the peace terms of the Allied Governments was to be found in the utterances of the Teutonic statesmen.

Do the London critics of this decision demand a peace which would involve something less than the establishment of those principles of freedom, justice, and respect for the law of nations which the Allied Governments have declared to be their chief aim? Would they be content to make peace now which would be flagrantly in conflict with that foundation condition laid down by Mr. WILSON that this agony of war must not be gone through with again? We do not believe it. It is more charitable to assume that they have not carefully considered the only possible alternative to the decision of the Supreme War Council. If we are not to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor and effective co-operation until the enemy Governments and peoples have undergone a change of temper, then we must abate our war activities and come to terms, actually German terms. Peace cannot be concluded on the terms of the Allies until the enemy Governments and peoples have repented of their purpose and abandoned it.

The London Daily News, which is most outspoken in criticism of the Versailles decision, appears to be disturbed by the fear that the Supreme War Council has in some way usurped the functions of the Allied Governments, that it is pronouncing upon questions of political policy, not merely upon war questions. But when the decision was taken, the British Prime Minister, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, was present, also Lord MILNER; the French Prime Minister, CLEMENCEAU, and M. PICHON were there, and Italy was represented by Professor ORLANDO and Baron SONNINO. It is unofficially reported from Washington that the action of the Council is approved by our Government. Certainly, there has been no expression of disapproval, although time and opportunity for that have been given. In default of evidence to the contrary, it is to be assumed that the views of the Council are the views of the Governments its members represented. It is impossible to take any other view of the matter. By no process of analysis or reasoning can the utterances of VON HERTLING and Count CZERNIN be brought into accord with the policy declared in President WILSON'S address to Congress or with the declarations of the British and French Prime Ministers.

The Teutonic Powers have opened no door to peace. When The London Daily News repeats the tiresome demand "for explicit declarations of the allied war aims," it is sufficient to reply that the Allies have repeatedly declared their war aims, the Germans and Austrians have declared theirs. The war aims, respectively, of the Allies and of the Teutonic Powers are irreconcilable and the Allies are now making it their principal business to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor, in effective co-operation, until the enemy shall be ready to make a peace which shall be based upon the "principles of freedom, justice, and respect for the law of nations." That is the only road to peace now open.

MEXICO'S OIL WELLS.

If General PELAEZ, recently commander of a force of several thousand men in the Tampico oil district of Mexico, is a bandit, as some of CARRANZA'S representatives say, he is not one of the ordinary kind. There is proof of this in the long proclamation, published by THE TIMES, issued by him on the last day of the old year. And if he has recently been driven back to the hills by CARRANZA'S army, this may be to the disadvantage of the oil interests, for his government was satisfactory and may have been succeeded by control in many ways objectionable. Much of the fuel oil used by the nations opposing Germany is obtained from the Tampico wells. Germany's agents in Mexico would like to prevent the shipment of it. But it does not yet appear that they have gained anything by the dislodgment of PELAEZ. Exportation has not been interrupted. While PELAEZ received pay from the oil companies, CARRANZA'S Government, which needs money, collected much revenue from the district's output and cannot afford to lose the taxes. General GONZALES, commander of CARRANZA'S army, is in sympathy with the Entente Allies, and would not consent to a military movement designed to harm them.

PELAEZ was ambitious. As he said in the proclamation, he proposed "to "extend the rule of law and order "throughout the whole national terri- "tory." His remarks about "false revolutionaries" and "self-styled redeemers" were annoying to the Government. And he may have sought to increase his share of the oil revenue. It is unfortunate that there has been a conflict of authority in the oil fields, but thus far there is no evidence that production and shipment have been restrained.

German propagandists in Mexico are tireless. Controlling several newspapers by subsidy, and a telegraphic news service, they seek to convince Mexicans that our nation is their implacable enemy, predicting aggression and conquest if the Allies are victorious, and protection by Germany if the Central Powers win. Their publication of an assertion that the United States was preparing for armed intervention brought from Washington an official denial a few days ago. The republic's Attorney General and a legislative committee are now making investigation concerning the charge published by El Universal, the capital's leading newspaper, that Germany's Minister, HEINRICH VON ECKHARDT, has corrupted members of Congress. This paper has demanded that the Minister be sent home. While German influence may control some who are associated with CARRANZA, it is not clear that he has yielded to it. Many who know him say he cannot be bribed. His people need food, and we are sending it to them. He knows our nation is not hostile. There are no interests in Mexico of greater importance for the Allies than those of the oil district. Germany has failed thus far to affect them to her advantage. The disagreement with PELAEZ will stimulate inquiry as to the causes of it, and concerning the condition here after of the industry which he controlled.

STAGNANT AND FESTERING.

It is unfair to judge a nation in revolution by the usual standards. It is wide of the mark to judge socialistic results designedly brought about by Socialists for socialistic purposes as if they were failures to reach the aims ordinarily sought by non-socialistic Governments. Let us do neither of these things; let us ask, instead, Is Russia being made over, not, indeed, in accordance with our American ideals, but still in accordance with ideals? Is a new socialistic order rising slowly and painfully out of the chaos? It is, for the moment, beside the question to ask whether a Government of the American democratic kind is being formed; is any Government being formed?

A Government, whether it is monarchical, democratic, or socialistic, must exist for certain primary purposes, that of protecting the life of the citizen, for instance. Even in this most elemental requirement Russia is visibly failing more and more from day to day, and in all others is collapsing completely. No State, socialistic or other, is rising; on the contrary, the only progress is toward demoralization. The revolution is nearly a year old, and nothing is visible but stagnation in construction and degeneration in life.

The Constituent Assembly had to be suppressed because the real life lies in the Soviets, we are told. Well and good; but the business of the Constituent Assembly was to constitute, and what are the Soviets constituting? Where is the first plank of that socialistic edifice? Has anybody had a glimpse even of the saw that is to cut the first plank? Never before has it been necessary to ask such questions of any revolution. The French Terrorists were blood kin of the Soviets, but the French Terrorists were in a perfect fever of construction. Much of it was mad, of course; but, mad or not, it was construction, and a good deal of it was sane and survived.

The French Reign of Terror was fury for a purpose. There is no analogy in Russia. The only reign of terror there is the reign of the lawless, of the criminal. To call it anarchy is to suggest a reign of anarchists, of men with a social theory; but the Russian anarchy is the anarchy of dissolution. It is one of slow, progressive degeneration of all the social organs. It mattered something what theories ROBESPIERRE and CHAUMETTE held, for they proceeded with wild energy to put them into practice, to make laws and even religions of them; but the theories the Russian factions hold are ignes fatui dancing over a miasmatic swamp. They are in motion, but not in progress.

Look back over the eleven months, and instead of seeing the slow, painful rise of a socialistic State, one will see a continuous degeneracy. The social organism fell dead, and the process that has followed with first one and then another of its organs is the decay that sets in after death. Socialistic or not socialistic, the State is in a far more inefficient condition now, than it was under KERENSKY, so far as the ordinary processes of life and society are concerned. It has fallen, step by step. It is not merely that disorder has increased, but that not even the first step, socialistic or otherwise, has been taken to arrest it, to put something in place of what was removed.

It is perhaps the fact that there was no revolution in Russia, after all; that the Czardum simply ceased to function and died. Socialism might have risen in its place, but it has not done so; nothing has done so. Of any kind of government there is, as time goes on, ceasing to be any considerable trace, so far as the ordinary relations of government with life are concerned; and if it goes on, if nothing arises, there will cease to be any trace of society as an organism. Something, of course, will happen before that time comes, but in the meantime, Russia is a carcass, and what are laboriously reported to us from Petrograd as if they were the processes of life—the wranglings of the Soviets and the like—are the activities of dissolution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Responsibility Fixed Definitely.

Investigations of the official sort, and especially those in which the investigators are investigating evils for which they are themselves more or less responsible, often lead to the conclusion that nobody was very much to blame and that nobody at all needs punishing. So often, indeed, has this happened that public confidence in the possibility of arriving at truth in this way is far from strong, and there is not much surprise when such an investigation ends in a comfortable whitewashing of all concerned.

There is, therefore, a refreshing element of novelty in the fact that the inquiry into the explosion by which the City of Halifax was wrecked has ended, after what was evidently a careful examination of all the circumstances and all the available witnesses, in a finding marked by both definiteness and vigor.

The members of the Board of Inquiry had the difficult task invariably presented when responsibility for a collision between ships has to be fixed—that of deciding between the conflicting testimony of two groups of men, each able to exculpate themselves only by incriminating the other group. The Captain and pilot of the Imo insisted that the rules were not broken by themselves and were broken by the Captain and pilot of the Mont Blanc, and the latter turned the accusation exactly around. The investigators have made their way through this maze of contradictions, they have resisted what must have been their inclination to declare the statements on the one side about as credible as those made on the other, and to give the problem up with no more than an expression of regret that the explosion occurred. Instead, they have vindicated the officers of the Belgian steamer and condemned the French Captain and the Nova Scotia pilot of the French vessel and demanded their punishment as mariners as well as their trial for manslaughter.

In short, they were investigators who investigated to some purpose.

His Penalty Seems a Harsh One.

Unless Secretary DANIELS can create in the public mind the impression that he had more and better reasons than are now known for the punishment he has imposed on Commander ERNEST FREDERICK for firing on an Italian submarine, he must be prepared to endure the possibly inconvenient consequences of having a very large number of his fellow-countrymen hold that in this case he has been worse than needlessly severe—that he has been unjust.

For a naval officer to be reduced thirty numbers is a penalty so heavy that it can be deserved only by a display of gross negligence or the worst of judgment. Such a reduction destroys the officer's chance to reach high rank unless fortune favors him in some exceptional way. In effect, it ruins his professional career. And there is nothing in the published accounts of the incident for which Commander FREDERICK was tried by the Naval Court to show why the clemency recommended by that court and by the Italian Government should not have been extended to him.

It is, of course, deeply to be regretted that a vessel belonging to one of our allies should have been fired on and one of her men killed, but certainly there is more than an excuse, in these days, for the commander of an American gunboat to use his guns promptly on any submarine that does not give immediate answer to a signal demanding her nationality. If that submarine had been German, and the Nashville had been lost with all on board because Commander FREDERICK hesitated to attack, he would have been held guilty, not of a mistake, but of a crime.

It is, to be sure, the hard law of the sea that masters of vessels shall be punished for misfortunes as well as for faults, but Secretary DANIELS is not the sort of man who would be expected to apply that law in all its rigor. Even private shipowners and marine insurers are sometimes moved to mercy when the extenuating circumstances are as many and as great as those that could be adduced by Commander FREDERICK. "Not guilty, but don't do it again," is the verdict that seemingly would have fitted his case best—would, that is, if the published facts are all the facts there are.

Courtesy Is Not Expensive.

An official in the Naval Observatory at Washington recently expressed something between indignation and regret that THE TIMES should have printed a letter from one of its readers, complaining that he had sent a pair of binoculars in response to the urgent request of the Navy Department, and had received neither thanks for the gift nor acknowledgment of its receipt. The complaining official more than intimated that the letter was a product of German propaganda, and its object to diminish public confidence in the Government and good-will toward it.

What German propagandists wouldn't do is yet to be discovered, and any of them would have used such a device as this willingly enough. "Washington," however, might safely assume that THE TIMES is not careless in the selection of letters to print, and that it is rather careful not to assist the plots of the country's enemies.

As a matter of fact, the single letter about the failure of the Navy Department to acknowledge the receipt of binoculars—no trivial gift, by the way—was only one of a considerable number that have come to this office. Some of them may have been from secret foes, but some of them certainly were not, for the writers were known.

Of course, the departmental officials are extremely busy, these days, and it is not at all necessary that one of them should write an elaborate letter of thanks for every glass that comes. It wouldn't be much work, however, or too much work, for some clerk to fill out and mail in a "penalty envelope" a printed blank telling each maker of such a present to the navy that it has arrived safely and is appreciated. Meanwhile, the Observatory official should have observed that our one letter of complaint was balanced by one that told of getting two pretty notes of thanks for one pair of glasses, so that no measurable cooling of public sentiment could have resulted from the first communication.

From a Dutch Seaman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the illustrated English periodical Sea Power recently appeared pictures of some parts of the Hudson River where many of the Holland vessels were lying at anchor. Under the picture on the first page is written the following sentence: "Neutral grain carriers anchored in the Hudson River, not daring to face the U-boats." Under another is written the following: "The fear of Germany's ruthless submarine warfare has detained these neutral vessels in the Hudson River. The scene looks peaceful, yet these Dutch steamers are lying idle when tonnage is commanding fabulous rates, and only the fear of the piratical U-boat has kept them in harbor, eating their heads off, instead of earning money for their owners."

If these flattering comments were made by a paper that knew nothing about sea or sea-going people, or anything connected with the sea, one could only laugh at it and pity at the same time. But when one reads that in a paper like Sea Power, it is not mere ignorance, but simply willfully putting a slur upon us officers and crews of the Holland vessels. I thought it generally known that the only reason why all those ships were detained here so long was on account of the embargo law, and surely none of us ever dreamed that we should be accused of such cowardice and in such a manner as quoted in Sea Power.

Is it necessary to say that never for centuries and centuries was the Holland seaman afraid to face the possible dangers attached to his profession, even if his country was at war, or, as now, staying neutral, tossed between two strong belligerent forces? Every officer or member of the crew of all those vessels crossed the war zone several times, many of them were once or more, often without warning, torpedoed with their ships, but none of them was afraid to face the danger of mines or U-boats again.

H. SEEMANN.

New York, Feb. 1, 1918.

Loss of Navy Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What becomes of mail for our boys in the navy? My son is aboard the U. S. S. Rochester, and mail addressed to him several weeks ago, while the ship was at Hampton Roads, has not reached him yet, although sent according to instructions and addressed care of Postmaster, New York City. Is it necessary to attach special delivery stamps to this class of mail? It seems these are the only letters that reach their destination.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 4, 1918. FATHER.

AMERICAN SEA POWER.

Professor Usher Sees Danger in "American Jurist's" Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me singularly unfortunate that just at this juncture there should have appeared in what has come to be recognized in Europe as the leading paper of the United States a series of articles upon American foreign policy, which espouses for the United States the platform of independence of Europe, which denies the expediency of co-operation, and refuses to accept the loyalty and dependability of our present allies. To insist, as he does, that a strong merchant marine is a necessary part of our foreign policy means that we ourselves must contest the seas with Great Britain and with Germany, to use his repeated phrase, "cost what it may." The cost is clear, although he does not entirely seem to realize how great it is. It is nothing less than the administrative, economic, military, and naval ability to maintain ourselves against Europe and in contravention to European interests.

No American merchant marine has existed for the last half century for fundamental economic reasons, such as I ventured to discuss in my "Challenge of the Future." These the "American Jurist" entirely pushes to one side, and feels that we must stimulate by State subsidies a merchant marine, "cost what it may." There will be many in Germany who will see in the premises and conclusions of this author a very striking resemblance to the logic which lies behind the German insistence upon literal independence from the rest of the world for Germany as the only true basis of foreign policy, and as the only conceivable, dependable security. I find it difficult to accept such logic for this country, or to see how an American jurist, with as considerable a perception as this author has of many problems, should fail to have thought through the issues sufficiently to see whither his conclusions lead and whence they come.

It seems to me thoroughly advisable for him to defend himself against this charge, which will certainly be brought against him by all those really familiar with international affairs. He is suggesting for the United States the old imperialism, the old internationalism, the old diplomacy, and creating something perilously near, in the Pacific, in the West Indies, and in relation to the merchant marine, a policy of conquest and menace.

I repeat that it is singularly unfortunate that such a series of articles should have appeared without other explanation or defense in the leading newspaper of the country.

ROLAND G. USHER.

Washington University, Feb. 1, 1918.

For a Boycott of Autocracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lately the Hamburger Nachrichten was quoted as saying, in effect:

> If the Anglo-Saxon powers were victorious in war or in diplomatic and political negotiations, they would really have in their hands a noose by which Germany could be throttled. Against this, there is for Germany one remedy only—victory, followed by ruthless and unerring exploitation of victory.

President Wilson is on record as opposed to a proposal to boycott German business when this war shall be ended. Democracy has been spreading over the world by the natural evolution of human affairs since the day of Britain's Magna Charta. Germany and her allies are avowed foes of democracy. None who support those declared enemies could object, reasonably, were all democratic nations to notify the world that every one of the markets of these democracies will be closed against all who may be under an autocratic or a bureaucratic government. Markets of the allied democracies would open automatically to any people whenever they would discard autocracy or bureaucracy.

No one nation nor people would be singled out by this. No attempt would be made to crush any people. None would be forced to give up Kaiser, Sultan, or King. They who would cling to autocracy would merely be called on to pay for that luxury of their choice. Any coercion would be by autocrats or bureaucrats, for the selfish ends of the very few, at the cost of the very many of their own people.

EDWARD PERRY.

Ampere, N. J., Feb. 5, 1918.

"WHEN GALLI-CURCI SANG."

Oh, gray with pain, and rank with rain,
and grim with sullen want
Your World and mine—a place of fear
that haggard Furies haunt!
Of hope no gleam, all life one dream
of trench and screaming shell. . .
A fevered, blinded, haunting dream
caught from the flare of Hell!

And then, one day, Spring bloomed again
And comforted the souls of men—
When Galli-Curci sang!

She had no air of conqueror,
no wiles and tricks and lures:
She was sincere and strong and glad—
the gladness that endures!
She sang as birds sing on the bough—
as jubilant, as free;
She sang of truth and glowing youth—
She sang to you and me. . . .

And we surrendered to her art,
Sheer beauty thrilled each tired heart—
When Galli-Curci sang!

Within the space of that vast place
were jewels flashing clear,
And yet within each wearer's breast
a consciousness of fear. . . .
Fear, not for self, but for some lad,
gallant and young and gay—
Fear of his very fearlessness
upon some ill-starred day. . . .

And then of fear a blest surcease,
A sense of splendid power and peace—
When Galli-Curci sang!

Clear as a bell each true note fell
upon the pain-racked soul;
As delicate as lily buds,
translucent, dawn-fresh, whole!
You made your own translation
of the lovely flowing words,
Exactly as you make it when
you listen to the birds!

You closed your eyes, the hot tears came
And you remembered one loved name—
When Galli-Curci sang!

Oh, mystical and wonderful,
such genius and such joy!
Such minted gold of beauty
with no sorrowful alloy!
A memory of fairy bells
a-ringing in the night,
A dream of raindrops pattering
the roof of Heart's Delight!

Sheer Beauty burned the souls of men!
We lived again, we loved again—
When Galli-Curci sang!

It thundered then, again, again,
the storm of our delight!
And Galli-Curci smiled at us
upon a Winter's night!
We called her back . . . she came and came,
at last she sang one song,
The old, beloved song of home,
serene and sweet and strong. . . .

Amid the clapping and the cries
I saw a soldier wipe his eyes—
When Galli-Curci sang!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

THE SPIRIT OF "LE FEU"

Not One to Give Comfort to the Conscientious Objetors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The few criticisms the writer has heard or read of Henri Barbusse's "Le Feu" leave out one very essential point. Some look upon it as a book that should never have been written, calculated to do more harm than good, because it purposely ignores the military virtues of the combatants—courage, devotion to country, self-sacrifice—and presents only the sordid and disgusting side of modern warfare. Others, on the contrary, claim that "Le Feu," being the most realistic picture of the horrors of war we have yet had, is therefore a powerful argument against war.

Now, both those who deplore the appearance of this book at the present stage of the war because the pacifists may make the most of it, and the pacifists themselves who imagine that they have discovered a new and strong argument in defense of their "conscientious objections" appear to have lost sight of one very important fact that stands out all through the book, viz., the quiet heroism of men who, fully conscious that they are marching to death, do not hesitate an instant because they realize *it has to be done.*

Now and then the author calls our attention to this:

> These are not soldiers, they are men. They are not adventurers, warriors, made for human butchery. They are farmers and workmen, to be recognized under their uniform. * * * They are ready. They wait for the signal of death and murder; but you see, as you watch their faces between the gleaming bayonets, that they are just men. * * * They are not the kind of heroes people think they are; but their sacrifice is greater than can ever be understood by those who have not seen them.

Oftener the author leaves it to the reader who thinks to discover for himself not only the everlasting self-abnegation of these Frenchmen but their unanswerable logic in the face of the inevitable. Several poilus have a day's furlough; they go together to a neighboring town; they wander through the streets, filled with people going about on their various errands. Evening comes on, lights shine in the stores, also in the cafés. They notice a number of young men in uniform, but with an emblem on the collar which indicates they will do no active service—the "lucky" ones who have secured some Government work or other that will keep them away from the front. And our poilus make bitter reflections as they mentally contrast their lives in the trenches, living in the mud and water in the midst of vermin, in the constant presence of wounds, blood, and death.

"Yonder at the front," says one poilu, "there is too much misery, and here at the rear there is too much happiness."

"Well, what of it? It has to be so."

"Yes, I know. But, just the same, there is too much misery; they are too happy. And then it is always the same ones. 'Tisn't right."

"Well, que veux tu!" says a third poilu.

"It can't be helped," adds a fourth. "Tant pis."

"Bah! Another week and probably we shall all have kicked the bucket!"

At another time the French trenches have been shelled. Two poilus manage to scramble out through the mud and water, trampling in the dark the dying and the dead. It is black as pitch except for the occasional rockets in the air. They wander through the drenching rain, falling into shell holes and climbing out again, until at last, completely exhausted, they sink upon the ground and remain there unconscious, dead to the world. Toward dawn they revive, the rain still coming down in torrents. One poilu says: "Voilà la guerre!"

"Yes," says the other, "that's war. It isn't anything else."

What they really mean is this is overpowering fatigue, water up to your waist, mud from head to foot, filth and stench, dead bodies floating in flooded trenches. It is all that and not fighting in the open, brilliant cavalry charges, and all the glamour of former battles.

"You remember," says one poilu, "when we went on furlough, that silly woman who exclaimed, 'What a fine sight it must be!' 'Fine?' answers the other. 'Oh, hell, then! Why, a cow that is being led to the slaughterhouse might as well say, 'Fine!' He spat out some of the liquid mud running down his face and again said, "Fine? Hell, then! *but it's got to be done!*"

"Le Feu," after all, in spite of its realistic and, no doubt, truthful presentation of modern warfare in all its horror, will give but cold comfort to American pacifists, the kind who have "conscientious objections" to fighting; for they will notice that their French brethren, while deploring the stupidity and barbarity of war, take their places in the trenches by the side of the workman and the farmer, who, like themselves, are transformed into combatants. Paradoxical? Yes, "but it has got to be done!" *Il le faut!*

R. L. S.

New Haven, Feb. 4, 1918.

Trotzky's Bills.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the advertisement of a forthcoming book by Leon Trotzky I notice this description of the author as "the man who six months ago was living in a Bronx tenement, who is now paying off old furniture bills and small loans made to send him back to Russia." This is very difficult to believe. How can a man think it is right to pay back the money loaned him to enable him to go to Russia, and at the same time refuse to pay back the larger sums of money loaned to his country to enable his people to have munitions, railroads, clothing, food, &c.? There must be some mistake. Or does honorable Mr. Trotzky argue that the money he borrowed was from poor folk and so to be paid back? But the money Russia borrowed was from rich Governments, and what matters it to the Bolsheviki if capitalists be not paid? The advertisement continues: "Trotzky tells in his book how he would make the world safe for democracy." Would it not be more to the point for the people of the United States to be told how to make the world safe from the Bolsheviki? ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, Feb. 2, 1918.

Screened Coal to Save Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE TIMES there appeared a brief article on the coal situation signed by "Coal Man." This article was both interesting and instructive, but it seems to the writer that there has been omitted one of the vital points in the coal situation, which is that if they would send screened coal free from slate, dirt, and rubbish they would save from 15 to 30 per cent. not only in railroad transportation but also in distributing as well. In other words, the tonnage which it now requires 100 cars to move could be moved by 70 to 85 cars if the coal was screened and freed from slate and dirt. The whole question is to get coal, and to do so requires the highest efficiency from every standpoint. Certainly one way to get efficiency is to start at the source. The result would be to relieve the railroads, the distributers, and the consumers from a burden which at the present time is, to say the least, excessive.

MORTON E. CROSS.

New York, Feb. 4, 1918.

BARS PARTISAN CRITICISM OF WAR

Charles E. Hughes Declares This Is No Time for Partisanship of Any Sort.

SEES GREAT CRISIS AT HAND

Expects Soldiers to Return with New Ideas of What It Means to be in Every Sense a Man.

Charles E. Hughes, who spoke last night at the Aldine Club to the Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, over which he presided before John D. Rockefeller, Jr., succeeded him, discussed criticism of the conduct of the war and the probable attitude toward life and public affairs of American soldiers upon their return from victory.

"Whatever dispute our controversy there may be with respect to this or that detail, there is a very commendable spirit of unity in this country, a growing spirit of unity," he said. "We all should voice that spirit, in public and in private. This is no time for partisanship of any sort.

"If we don't win this war, it will make very little difference whether a man calls himself a Democrat or a Republican. As I have said, we are united by a common need, and we are inspired by a common determination. I believe in freedom of speech; I have never sympathized at all with the idea that even in time of war you could make democracy work without proper freedom of the organs of democratic expression.

"I believe in freedom of criticism, but every one who criticises should apply to his criticism the acid test of whether it helps to the vigorous prosecution of the war or retards it. If it helps, then the more of that criticism we have the better. If it embarrasses, then we want none of it, and the American people won't stand it. In other words, we are in a great crisis. I do not share at all the views of those who talk easily about the resources of this country, our potency, what we can do on land and sea, and the immense numbers that we can throw to the front.

"I believe the American people are a unit behind their Government in sustaining the President, asking only this: Everything that America has we want organized for this task. We want the greatest ability of a land of splendid talents devoted to this task. We want no thought of partisanship, we want no thought of division, we want no spectres of ambition, we want America altogether under the very best organization that the human mind can devise, with co-operation undiminished in any way by the unnecessary friction of a multiplication of unco-ordinated offices. We want the highest and best efficiency in order that America at the least cost and in the least time may win this war.

"You saw yesterday our future rulers, or some of them, walk down Fifth Avenue. When those boys come back from their experiences, that influence injected into American life, I cannot escape the belief, will be an abiding and a dominant influence. They will have faced the eternal verities. You may think that you meet the facts of life in business or in the courts, or in your offices, or in the editorial room, but I tell you these boys, taking their chance in the service of their country, are facing the elementary facts of existence; and when they come back you will have, in my judgment, to show them why with everything that you propose.

"They will have a grasp on facts. I believe they will be hospitable to many suggestions. I do not thing they are coming back a unit; I do not think they are coming back with a schedule of beliefs or a creed, but they are coming back, I think, with a point of view. I think they will have a great appreciation of the importance of training among our young men. I think they will have a new idea of what it means to be set up, to feel virile, and equal, and in every sense a man. I think, moreover, they will have a new appreciation of their country, coming back from a field of triumph where they have won a victory under the Stars and Stripes, the flag which they were compelled to serve, but have served loyally and faithfully and cheerfully. I believe they will come back with a new sense of patriotic obligation to their country, and I believe they will come back with a new appreciation of character; for, when all is said and done, the final test of democracy will be the test of the manhood of democracy, and that is the individual test in every individual life."

RECORD DEFICIENCY BILL.

Calls for More Than $1,500,000,000, Mostly for War Needs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The largest deficiency appropriation bill in the history of the United States, carrying between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000, including huge sums for aviation and for the army and navy, was completed today by the House Appropriations Subcommittee. It will be reported tomorrow to the full committee.

Secretary Baker today asked Congress for $13,211,180 more for construction of army quartermaster storehouses in the Panama Canal Zone during the next fiscal year. Secretary Redfield asked for a deficiency appropriation of $150,000 to repair lighthouses destroyed on the Atlantic Coast by storms this Winter.

Construction of a north jetty at the bar and entrance of Umpqua River, Oregon, to cost $353,000, half of which would be paid by the Government, was recommended to Congress by the War Department.

ADDED TO GENERAL STAFF.

Four Army Officers to Aid Chief with Different Functions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Four additional general officers were added to the General Staff of the army today as assistants to the Chief of Staff.

The functions of the staff will be distributed among these assistants, with authority to act in the name of the chief, to expedite decisions and action, as follows: Executive and operation, storage and traffic, purchases, war plans.

The effect of the war is to add Major Gen. Goethals and Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce to the General Staff in their capacities, respectively, as Director of Traffic and Storage

TEN MONTHS OF WAR COST $7,100,000,000

Expenditures Increase and First Year May Show $10,000,000,000 Outlay, Half to Allies.

LOANS PAYING ONE-FIFTH

Army Has Called for $2,000,000,000—Expenditures Less Than Estimated, but Expected to Grow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Ten months of the war have cost the United States about $7,100,000,000—at the rate of $710,000,000 a month, nearly $24,000,000 a day. More than half of this huge sum, or $4,121,000,000, has been handed as loans to the Allies. The balance, about $3,000,000,000, represents America's outlay for its own war purposes, exclusive of more than $600,000,000 for ordinary Governmental expenses.

The war's toll in money is increasing at the rate of more than $100,000,000 a month, and indications now are that the two remaining months of the nation's first year as a belligerent will run its war bill to nearly $10,000,000,000, of which $5,000,000,000 will be for allied loans and about the same amount for the Army, Navy, Shipping Board, and other war agencies.

These figures, compiled today from the latest available Treasury data, show that, although the country's expenditures are running into totals never before dreamed of, they are below official estimates made early in the war. Since war was declared, April 6, and the fiscal year for which estimates were made did not begin until July 1, it is difficult to compare precisely the actual war cost with the fiscal year estimates. Most of the war expenses have been incurred since July 1, however, and the total outlay since then has been $6,500,000,000, in a little more than seven months, as compared with estimates of $18,431,000,000 for the entire year.

Two factors are held mainly responsible for this difference. Officials of the War, Navy, and other Departments figured liberally on their expenditures originally, so as to allow a margin of financial safety. In addition, production of ships and war supplies has failed to develop as rapidly as had been planned. Officials point out also that as big contracts for ships and army materials fall due in the next few months the expenses may run up faster than is anticipated even now.

Four-fifths Paid from Loans.

Government borrowings on the two Liberty Loans have paid for four-fifths of the war's cost, and taxation and a few minor ordinary Government receipts for about one-fifth. The loan campaigns produced $5,792,000,000, while $1,250,000,000 came direct from the pockets of the people, and will not have to be repaid. Financial demands of the war in the next few months will be met in the same way—by another bond issue, and by taxes which will be soon to roll in from the first War Tax act.

How America gradually got in her stride in the war is shown graphically by the monthly disbursings of funds since the day Congress authorized declaration of war—ten months ago tomorrow. Before last April the monthly operating expenses were about $74,000,000, and the total annual expenses, including about $300,000,000 for capital expenditures, which were paid back into the Treasury eventually, reached only a little more than $1,000,000,000.

Then came the war. In the first month, May, 1917, expenses jumped to $114,000,000 in June to $134,000,000 in July to $208,000,000, in August to $277,000,000, in September to $340,000,000. By October the monthly outlay had reached $462,000,000, November $512,000,000, December $611,000,000, and last month they were $735,000,000. In the first five days of this month the Government has spent $150,000,000.

These big sums did not include the allied loans. They have averaged $450,000,000 a month from the time the United States entered the common fight against Germany.

Spent $2,000,000,000 on Army.

The Army, Navy, and Shipping Boards alone have dipped into the financial war chest for more than 95 per cent. of the nation's fighting funds. Two-thirds of the $3,000,000,000 expense for war purposes in the last ten months have been for the military establishment. Up to last Dec. 1, the latest date on which precise figures for Government Department expenditures were available, the expense of the army—munitions, supplies, training camps, soldiers' pay, ordnance, and the cost of running the vast machinery—was $1,460,000,000. Since then, it is estimated, nearly $600,000,000 has been expended for the military forces, making a total of more than $2,060,000,000. The War Department's estimated expenditures for the year ending next June 30, figured last June, are $8,790,000,000, but officials now feel certain that actual expenditures will not reach this by a billion, or perhaps more.

The naval establishment has had $705,000,000 since the war began, according to unofficial computations on the basis of Treasury figures. Up to Dec. 1 the actual outlay was $515,000,000, and since then, it is estimated, about $192,000,000 has been expended for the naval fighting forces, new construction and other elements.

The Shipping Board has fallen further below its estimates, with payments since last April for ship and shipyard construction of more than $200,000,000. Up to December the Government's shipping program had cost only $123,000,000, but expenditures in the last two months increased by probably twice the former rate, and as ships are completed faster in the near future the Shipping Board's funds are expected to be depleted more rapidly.

PROMISES SAFETY ZONES.

Mayor Makes Tour of Congested Districts in Harlem.

In response to a request from members of the Harlem Board of Commerce Mayor Hylan made a tour of 125th Street yesterday for the purpose of studying the question of safety zones in that thoroughfare. Such zones have been urged by the board on the ground of numerous accidents.

After the trip the Mayor said: "Gentlemen, if this is all you want, I'll see to it that you get it. If you will see Commissioner Enright and place the matter before him, I will communicate with him."

The members of the Board of Commerce then spoke to the Mayor of their interest in the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for a franchise to operate busses in Harlem, and advocated a crosstown bus route from Fort the Ferry through 125th Street to the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad station. The Mayor thereupon stated that he intended to vote against the franchise application when it came up in the Board of Estimate meeting, but that he would vote in favor of a continuance of the present franchise until he had had time to consider more fully the question of Government ownership.

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GIBBONS ASSAILS DRY FIGHT

Cardinal Says Prohibition Amendment Would Be a Calamity.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 5.—Cardinal Gibbons today denounced the national prohibition amendment and declared that legislators of the States should not bow to the "fanaticism that seems to be ruling us in this respect." He said that some of the lawmakers seemed to be acting through cowardice in going against their strong convictions and giving their vote for the amendment when it was brought up.

"I feel," said the Cardinal, "that if the amendment is ratified there will spring up in all parts of the country illicit stills that will manufacture a low grade of whisky that will do more harm than the good grade that now is made is doing. Beer and light wines will pass out of existence, and the man who wants a drink will have to resort to the brand of intoxicant that is made surreptitiously, and we will know what effect that will have on the men of the country.

"It is argued by those favoring the passage of the amendment that liquor is injurious and therefore should be exterminated. There are many articles in the average drug store that are more injurious to the human system, many articles that are deadly if taken internally, yet we would not think of closing the drug stores.

"Liquor is an aid to health at times, as any reputable physician will tell you if you take the trouble to inquire.

"There is no greater advocate of temperance than myself. I have preached it on every occasion when I had the opportunity. I feel that this is the only way to overcome the evils of drink that do exist. I am certain that it cannot be done by the prohibition amendment, for there will be nearly as much liquor obtainable, but of a low and harmful grade.

"It will be a calamity if the amendment is adopted. It will be only a step for abridgment of the liberties that we enjoy. Those favoring the amendment will not be satisfied with this victory, and they will try to impose obnoxious laws upon us that will make our personal liberty worth very little."

DISCUSS COLUMBIA DEFICIT.

Trustees to Confer with Department Heads on Ways to Cut It.

Plans for the reorganization of the curriculum in Columbia University to reduce the estimated financial deficit of $50,000 in the academic year were considered yesterday by the Trustees. It was said that the members of the Committee on Education were conferring with the heads of schools and departments and that recommendations would be submitted at the next meeting of the Trustees.

Gifts of about $5,570 for the maintenance of the Columbia Service Bureau in Paris for the use of Columbia students and alumni attached to the American army were announced, as well as a gift of $3,000 from an anonymous donor for research work in war problems. A gift of $5,000 from Clarence Mackay for surgical research was announced, $1,000 from Alexander Smith Cochran for the Department of Indo-Iranian languages, and $1,000 from Mrs. James W. Gerard for the maintenance of the Marcus Daly scholarship in the School of Mines.

Appointments announced were: Professor Howard L. McBain to be administrative head of the Department of Public Law; Dr. Russell A. Hibbs of the University of Louisville to be Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Eugene W. Caldwell of Bellevue Hospital Medical College to take the newly established Chair of Roentgenology in the medical school.

BENEFIT FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Sisters of the Poor Face Deficit of $110,000 for Current Year.

A benefit will be held in the Manhattan Opera House next Sunday night for the New York Foundling Hospital, 175 East Sixty-eighth Street, which for many years has furnished a haven for abandoned infants and those whose mothers are destitute. There are thousands of successful men and women today who have passed through the institution since it was founded, in 1860, while for two generations it has cared as well for homeless mothers. At present the Sisters of the Poor, who are in charge, face a deficit of about $110,000 in the budget for the current year. The Board of Directors will make the benefit a prelude to an aggressive money-raising campaign. Cardinal Farley has promised to attend the performance, and George M. Cohan will sing one of his own songs.

It is explained by the Sisters that the wartime increase in the cost of all necessities is the great cause of the added deficit. The institution cares for several thousand children and several hundred destitute mothers each year. So many homes are disorganized because the war and the breadwinners are absent from such a great number that there are less opportunities than in normal years to find suitable families willing to adopt children.

MISS RANDALL BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Randall to Wed Vernon Radcliffe

Mr. and Mrs. William Bradley Randall of Pelham Manor, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Phoebe Randall, to Vernon Radcliffe, son of James K. Radcliffe of Brooklyn.

Miss Randall is a graduate of Miss Master's School at Dobbs Ferry. Her father is President of the Security Transfer and Registrar Company of 66 Broadway, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Radcliffe was graduated from Amherst College, class of '11, afterward joining the editorial staff of The Sun. He is now of the Cinema Photographic Department of the United States Signal Corps, preparing at Columbia University to take their commissions.

The wedding is to take place shortly and will be attended only by the immediate families. No date has been set owing to the exigencies of wartime.

McCormick-Du Bois Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard MacDonald of 171 Ravine Avenue, Yonkers, announce the engagement of Mrs. MacDonald's daughter, Miss Theodora Elliot McCormick, to Delafield DuBois, son of Cornelius DuBois, of 47 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Miss McCormick is the daughter of the late Elliot McCormick. Mr. Du Bois is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1903. For several years he was Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Vermont, and is at present engaged in electrical research.

Ball in Aid of Mountaineers.

Military features will mark the Mardi Gras ball to be held on the night of Feb. 12 at the Ritz-Carlton for the relief of the families of the Southern mountaineers who are in service. It is being given under the auspices of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, of which Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan is President. Mrs. James H. Dinwiddie of 18 East Sixtieth Street is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Interborough Loses Suit.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Court of Appeals today affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division in the case of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company against August Belmont. The effect of the decision is that Mr. Belmont and others did not enter into a conspiracy with the original Directors of the Interborough Company to issue stock to the amount of $1,250,000, which was divided among the alleged conspirators. Suit was brought to compel Mr. Belmont to account for that amount of stock issued to him and his associates, but the complaint was dismissed, and the dismissal was affirmed both by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals.

GIVES PRESIDENT FINAL SAY ON RATES

Amendment to Railroad Bill Subordinating Commission Is Adopted by House Committee.

OPPOSITE TO SENATE STAND

Committee of Upper House Had Voted to Make Commission Action Paramount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—To President Wilson supreme authority is given to fix railroad rates under the terms of an amendment to the Administration Railroad bill adopted today by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The amendment, offered by Representative Thetus W. Sims, Chairman of the committee, was adopted by a vote of 8 to 5.

Another change made in the bill, which will be reported tomorrow, is the elimination of Section 9, which gave railroad employes the benefit of the Federal Compensation act.

Under the radical action taken by the House committee the Government would be placed in control of the biggest phase of the railroad situation. As reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, the bill gave the President authority to fix freight rates, subject to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission. By the terms of the amendment adopted today the commission is deprived of powers conferred upon it by different acts of Congress. Constitutional lawyers in Congress contend that the amendment is unconstitutional, holding that the law giving the President authority to take over the railroads does not nullify any of the acts of Congress except the anti-pooling law.

This point was developed in the committee. Representative Sims insisted that the Administration desired a free hand in its operation of the railroads, and said that without the supreme rate-fixing power the Director General would be powerless properly to direct the carriers.

Some of the committee members insisted that the amendment was clearly unconstitutional. They declared that it was useless to adopt it in committee, as Congress certainly would refuse to accept its terms. Republican members of the committee registered their opposition to the amendment on grounds of public policy, as well as the contention that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Sims, while not saying so, gave the impression that the Administration proposed to increase railroad freight rates as soon as possible and that the amendment was sought so that there should be no delay. Members of the committee intimated that they had heard that the increases would be greatly in excess of the 15 per cent. advance for which the railroads have made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Sims amendement reads:

Until and except so far as the President shall from time to time order the rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices of carriers under Federal control shall during the period of Federal control remain and be and are determined as hitherto. But when, in the judgment of the President, it is necessary in the public interest he may initiate rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, practices or changes therein by filing the same with the Interstate Commerce Commission in such form and such times and upon such notice as he shall direct. All rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices or changes therein so ordered shall be fair, reasonable, and just; and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall, upon complaint, make investigation and grant full hearing concerning the fairness, justice, and reasonableness of any rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices or changes therein so ordered by the President and shall make report of its findings and recommendations concerning the same, which findings and recommendations shall be prima facie be taken as correct, to the President for such action as the President may deem required in the public interest.

Railroad employes who may be injured while the railroads are under Federal operation, and who made subject to the Federal Compensation act as originally provided in the bill. By eliminating Section 9 the employes have action at common law against the carriers, the same as they had when the roads were under private management. This section was stricken from the bill at the behest of organized labor.

KINGS DEMOCRATS LOSE.

New Boundary Lines in Seventh and Eighth Districts Upheld.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Justice Lester W. Clark denied an application made on behalf of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County to have the special election for Representatives in the Seventh and Eighth Congress Districts held within the old boundary lines of those districts. The court, in effect, upholds the legislative apportionment of last year and decides that the election shall be held in the districts as newly laid out. As the special election has been set by the Governor for March 5, the case will be at once taken to the Appellate Division in Brooklyn and argument may be heard there tomorrow.

Extends Time for Auto Licenses.

Secretary of State Hugo announced yesterday that the time for the legal use of the new automobile license plate numbers had been extended to Feb. 11. Owing to the large number of applicants during the first days of the month, the time was originally extended from Feb. 1 to Feb. 5, yesterday. The police authorities have been notified that the old 1917 numbers may be recognized as legal until after Feb. 11. The extension of time was partially due, it was explained at the New York office of the Secretary of State, Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, to the delay in the arrival of a sufficient number of 1918 plate numbers.

To Increase Scope of Inwood Home.

About 250 persons gathered yesterday at the home of A. Barton Hepburn, at 630 Park Avenue, to discuss plans for increasing the scope of the work of the Inwood Home for Wayward Girls. Chief Magistrate McAdoo presided, and among those present were six Judges of city courts. Among the speakers were Miss Helen Frazer of England and Mrs. Louis Watson, President of the Inwood Home Society. It was announced that the organization had opened a boarding home at 108 West Twelfth Street, for girls released from the Inwood Home.

Clyde Fitch Sale Begins.

There were returns of $8,828 for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America from the first day's sale of the Clyde Fitch collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance. Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund, was in the audience for a time. J. M. Baxter, whose family now owns the Fitch place at Greenwich, was one of the purchasers paying some of the higher prices. Donn Barber bought one of the pictures sold at the end of the sale, and Mrs. William M. Chase made a number of purchases.

Salmagundi Housewarming.

More than five hundred persons last night attended the housewarming of the Salmagundi Club at 47 Fifth Avenue, the new quarters recently purchased. The occasion also served to open the exhibition of paintings of members, which will continue until Feb. 15. The pictures will be sold at auction at the conclusion of the exhibition. There are 220 paintings on view. The proceeds of the auction will go toward the organization's building fund.

KUEHLMANN IS TO WED HEIRESS TO MILLIONS

German Foreign Secretary Betrothed to Frau von Friedlaenderfuld, Divorced from Briton.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is bethrothed to Frau von Friedländerfuld, who, after Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, is reported to be the richest woman in Germany.

Frau von Friedländerfuld is the divorced wife of the Hon. John Mitford, son of the late Lord Redesdale of England. She is the only daughter of Privy Councilor Fritz von Friedländerfuld, the largest income-tax payer in Berlin, contributing to the Government every year $37,500 on a taxable fortune of $11,500,000. His daughter is expected to inherit in her own right $25,000,000.

The father is a self-made man. The son of a Jewish coal merchant named Friedlander, by his industry he made himself the dominating figure in the Berlin coal market. He married the daughter of a Jewish banker of Amsterdam named Fuld. Both were converted to Christianity. They were ennobled by the Kaiser in 1906 and took the family name of von Friedländerfuld.

The marriage of Fraulein Marie Annie von Friedländerfuld and the Hon. John Mitford attracted a great deal of notice on account of the wealth of the bride and the social prominence of both families. In June, 1914, they parted and the daughter of the Prussian coal baron returned to her home. Later the bride sought a divorce, the actual reasons for which were not made public. Whenever the "coal king" was asked in regard to them he would reply merely that his daughter "decided to leave her husband."

TO AVOID ICE FAMINE.

Extra Million Tons of Natural Ice Will Be Cut, Saving Ammonia.

An agreement reached yesterday by the producers of natural and artificial ice is expected by the officials of the Food and Fuel Administrations to remove the danger of an ice famine next Summer, which was likely to be caused by the intention of the Government to deprive the manufacturers of artificial ice of most of their ammonia supply. Some months ago, the Government made it known to the manufacturers that most of the ammonia production in the country would be commandeered for the making of shells, and since then, the possibility of an ice famine has caused considerable concern.

Many conferences have been held, and yesterday it was agreed that the producers of natural ice should continue to cut the Hudson River ice for about 1,000,000 tons more than usual. In turn, natural ice producers agreed to supplied about 25 per cent. of the total production, or 1,000,000 tons, the remainder, or 3,000,000 tons, being put on the market by the manufacturers of artificial ice. At the present time the natural ice dealers have on hand already cut a large amount equal to their normal supply. Up to yesterday they were reluctant to cut any more for fear that the supply of manufactured ice would not be curtailed, and there would be no market for an excess of natural ice.

Wesley M. Oler, President of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, who was the Chairman of the committee which the ice dealers sent to Washington to confer with the Food Administrator, presented the agreement yesterday as one which would act substantially as a contract between the individual manufacturer and Administrator Hoover. One clause in the agreement provides that a Conservation Committee would be nominated by the manufacturers and appointed by Mr. Hoover, with power to contract for the manufacturers the purchase of the surplus of natural ice not yet harvested.

The following men were nominated to serve on the Conservation Committee: W. M. Oler, J. W. Scott, W. H. Dohrman, John Michel, L. B. Schramm, Frederick Brown, A. J. Freeland, D. H. Elder, C. H. Blanke, Ralph Horton, and George Kinkle, Jr. From these seven men are to be selected by the vote of all the manufacturers.

Arthur Williams, Food Administrator for New York, expressed his admiration for the highly patriotic action and cooperation shown by the members of the ice trade in their efforts to prevent distress in New York City. The agreement they made, according to Mr. Williams, will not only prevent a famine, but will assist the Government materially in saving a maximum of ammonia and coal.

It was roughly estimated that 80,000 pounds of ammonia would be saved by the measure.

SOCIALISTS ATTACK MAYOR.

Alderman Wants to Know What He Has Done About Coal.

The Socialist members of the Board of Aldermen launched an attack yesterday upon Mayor Hylan for what they termed his dilatoriness in not taking action under the resolution passed by the board at a recent session empowering the Mayor to seize and sell such surplus coal as he might find within the city limits. The Tammany members rushed to the Mayor's defense and headed off a resolution introduced by Alderman Wolff of Brooklyn, a Socialist, demanding to know from the Mayor what he had done in reference to the resolution. "We want to know," said Alderman Wolff, "if this measure was meant to furnish fuel to the people of the city or for the next Gubernatorial campaign."

BOWLES TO MANAGE YARDS.

Will Rush Shipbuilding at Hog Island, Newark, and Bristol, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Managing Director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, came here from Washington today and assumed entire charge of the shipyard the Government is erecting at Hog Island, in the Delaware River below this city.

Admiral Bowles's authority also extends to the Merchants' Shipbuilding Company at Bristol, Penn., and the Submarine Boatyard at Newark, N. J. The Admiral in a statement made it plain that nothing would be permitted to stand in the way of getting the yards into effective operation in the shortest possible time.

Another Held for Halifax Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 5.—The arrest yesterday of Pilot Frank MacKay and Captain Aime Lamodes of the French munition ship Mont Blanc, charged with manslaughter in connection with the explosion disaster which resulted from the collision between that ship and the Belgian relief ship Imo, was followed today by the arrest on the same charge of Commander Frederick W. Wyatt, chief examination officer of the port at the time.

Six Months for Overstaying Leave.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 5.—William C. Phillips of New Bedford, a member of the headquarters company of the 302d Infantry at Camp Devens, found guilty by court-martial of being absent without leave, was sentenced today to six months at hard labor and loss of two-thirds of his pay. Phillips was arrested at Elizabeth, N. J., for desertion, but the charge was amended by the court.

Benefit for Aero Squadron Feb. 11.

A vaudeville entertainment and dance will be given by the 654th Aero Squadron, formerly the 146th Aero Squadron, at Garden City, L. I., on Lincoln's Birthday eve, Feb. 11, at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

The Friars' Club has promised to furnish its best talent. The money collected will be used for the mess fund. Admission will be $1.

H. E. HUNTINGTON SELLS MANY RARE DUPLICATES

More Than 200 Items from the Bridgewater Library Offered.

A seventh consignment of selections and duplicates from the library of Henry E. Huntington, including more than 200 items from the Bridgewater library, was put on sale at the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

George D. Smith paid $1,150 for catalogue No. 204, "The Shoemaker's Holiday, or, The Gentle Craft, with the humorous life of Simon Eyre, Shoemaker and Lord Mayor of London," by Thomas Dekker, London, 1600, first edition, of great rarity, the Heber-Devonshire copy. Other items sold as follows, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 10—"The Essaies of Sir Francis Bacon, Knight," London, 1612, fourth edition, rare, Robert Hoe copy; George D. Smith 525

No. 29—"Comedies and Tragedies," by Beaumont and Fletcher, London, 1647, in binding by De Coverly, rare first complete edition, the Frederic R. Halsey copy; bought on order 450

No. 54—"The Blinde Beggar of Alexandria," by George Chapman, London, 1598, in binding by Riviere, first edition, the Henry Huth copy; George D. Smith 550

No. 105—"Thomas Churchyard's Challenge," London, 1593, one of the few perfect copies of the first edition extant, in binding by Ramage, the Halsey copy; George D. Smith 550

No. 195—"Law-Tricky," by John Day, London, 1608, rare first edition, the Bridgewater Library copy; George D. Smith 420

No. 203—"The Pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus," by Thomas Dekker, London, 1600, in binding by Murton, first edition, the Corser-Huth copy; George D. Smith 360

No. 287—"Every Woman in Her Humor," London, 1609, first edition, the Bridgewater copy; George D. Smith 600

No. 869—"The Vicar of Wakefield," by Oliver Goldsmith, rare first edition, Salisbury, 1766; George D. Smith 500

No. 891—"The Historie of Orlando Furioso, One of the Twelve Peers of France," by Robert Greene, London, 1599, the Bridgewater copy; James F. Drake 425

No. 405—"The Historie of Grands Amours," by Stephen Hawes, London, 1554, reprint of Wynkeyn de Worde's edition of 1517, Bridgewater copy; James F. Drake 635

The afternoon session's total was $13,550.50 and last evening's $15,060.50, making the grand total for the day $29,211. The sale will be continued today.

SOUSA AUCTIONS HIS BATON.

Raises $120 for Naval Training Station Baseball Equipment.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, bandmaster at the Great Lakes naval training station, offered his historic baton at auction for the benefit of the fund which is being raised to obtain baseball equipment for the sailors, and it was sold for $120, it became known today. The wand has been in the possession of the noted bandmaster for forty-eight years, having been presented to him in 1870 by members of the band of which he was then leader.

"Of course," said the bandmaster, "the baton has been invaluable because of its associations. But it is less important that I retain the baton as a relic of sentiment than that the jackies should have baseball suits. I shall feel lonely when the baton is taken, linked with reminiscences not to be inherited by its successor. I am glad to have been able to make such a sacrifice."

MRS. O'GRADY'S FIRST CASE.

Woman Police Deputy Arrests Cotton Man on Girl's Complaint.

On a summons issued at the instigation of Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady, Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, J. A. Taylor, 55 years old, who says he is a cotton statistician, living at Mountain Lake, N. J., was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Tombs Police Court on a charge preferred by Miss Eleanor Peterson, 25, a stenographer, of 106 Convent Avenue. Taylor was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Miss Peterson testified that on Jan. 25 she answered an advertisement for a stenographer and called the telephone number given in the newspaper. A woman's voice told her to go to Room 1537, 25 Broad Street. There she met Taylor, who employed her.

The second time she appeared for duty, the witness said, Taylor hugged and kissed her against her will. The case was laid before Mrs. O'Grady. This is her first case in court since her appointment as a Deputy Police Commissioner.

GERMAN REGISTRY DRAGS.

Only 5,236 Enemy Aliens Recorded by the Police Yesterday.

Up to 10 o'clock last night only 8,491 German subjects, who under the regulations promulgated by President Wilson must register with the police, had complied with the law. With two registration days gone this means that less than 10 per cent. of the German male population of the city has registered at the police stations. It is estimated that there are between 65,000 and 75,000 male Germans, of and above the age of 14 years, living in the five boroughs.

The report made public at Police Headquarters yesterday by Police Commissioner Enright, who is Chief Registrar for New York City, shows the following registration by boroughs yesterday:

Borough of Manhattan	3,851
Borough of Brooklyn	2,282
Borough of the Bronx	1,004
Borough of Queens	1,070
Borough of Richmond	194

That registration will have to greatly increase if the entire German population subject to registration is accounted for by 10 o'clock next Saturday was the statement made last night by both the Federal and city authorities. It is believed that the great mass of Germans are holding off until the last minute. Any German who fails to register in the time limit will find himself liable to arrest and internment.

Judge William Le Baron Putnam.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 5.—Judge William Le Baron Putnam, who retired last September as Judge of the United State Circuit Court of Appeals after a service of nearly thirty years, died at his home here today. He was a former Trustee of Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1855.

Judge Putnam was 88 years of age. He was named by President Cleveland in 1887 as a Commissioner to negotiate with Great Britain in establishing and defining the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters. In 1888 he was a candidate for Governor against Edwin C. Burleigh and received the largest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate for that office in this State.

James Boyd Potter.

James Boyd Potter, a lawyer, who specialized in trade association work, died yesterday at his home in Bridgeton, N. J., from pneumonia. His offices were at 200 Fifth Avenue, this city. Mr. Potter was 45 years old. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1893, but after two years of service he resigned. He was admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1896 and shortly afterward became Master in Chancery of the State. He had been Corporation Counsel of Bridgeton for eight years. He was actively identified with the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis League and with relief committees organized to care for the dependent families of enlisted men.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

DAVIS—CONDELL.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 4, by Rev. J. O. Ferris, Beatrice, daughter of Mrs. and the late Thomas H. Condell, to William Whiting Davis.

RUPPLINGER—LANE.—On Thursday, Jan. 3, at the American Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris, France, by the Rev. Samuel Watson, D. D., Marjory Browne Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Lane, to Paul Rupplinger, Marechal des Logis, 69th Artillery, France.

Died.

ADAMS.—Nellie. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., convenience of family.

ADAMS. — Rebecca. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 8 P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, at his residence, 124 Jewett Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3, 1918, James J., husband of Katharine Armstrong, (nee Noonan.) Funeral mass at St. Patrick's Church Wednesday at 10 A. M. Interment in Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City. Automobile cortege.

BAILEY.—Vernon Howe, Jr., son of Vernon Howe Bailey and Edith, aged 10 years. Services in St. Thomas's Chantry, Feb. 7, 11 A. M. Interment at Rowley, Mass.

BAKER.—On Feb. 4, in her 43d year, Clara A., beloved wife of William H. Baker. Funeral private, from her late residence, 645 West 111th St., on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

BANKS.—Elise Huntington, wife of Reginald M. Banks and daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and the late Leopold H. Francke, at Yerington, Nev. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church 9:15 A. M. Wednesday. Interment private.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, Feb. 5, Nelson C. Bennett. Funeral services from his late residence, 1,982 East 17th St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, at his residence, the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, Abbott Brown, son of the late Stewart Brown of New York City. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Thursday, Feb. 7, at 11 A. M.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, Henry Rapson, aged 16 years, beloved son of John C. and Annie S. Brown. Funeral services at his late residence, 43 North St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Thursday, 8 P. M.

BUNN.—Walter H., on Monday, at his residence, 470 Napier Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y. Funeral services at Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 3:30 P. M.

BURGH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, Mrs. Sarah Burch, aged 75, widow of the Rev. Thomas H. Burch, late minister of Trinity Church, New York. Funeral services Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 563 Leonard St., Greenpoint. Interment High Falls, N. Y., Thursday.

CAHALIN.—Suddenly, on Feb. 4, Joseph B., in his 27th year. Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Margaret A. Grill, 2,074 7th Av., (near 124th St.,) Friday morning, 10:30.

COHEN.—Lena, on Feb. 5, daughter of the late Charles and Rose Fox and beloved mother of Rebecca J. Goldsmith, Estelle F. Rosenbaum, and Henry C. Burnstine. Services at her late residence, 461 Fort Washington Av., New York City, on Friday, Feb. 8, at 10 A. M. Funeral private. Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

CURTISS.—Frank, at New York, Feb. 4, 1918. Services will be held at his late residence, 46 West 40th St., at 3 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 6. Interment Sheffield, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

DENNIS.—On Feb. 5, 1918, at 112 East 74th St., Mildred, daughter of Warren E. and Mary James Dennis, in her twenty-second year. Funeral private. Washington (D. C.) and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

DEPEW.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, Hanna Louise, daughter of the late Joseph M. and Hanna Depew, in her 82d year. Services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Stuart H. Patterson, 1,111 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday morning, Feb. 7, at 10:45 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMMET.—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, in New York City, William Temple Emmet, son of the late Richard Stockton Emmet and Katharine Temple Emmet. Funeral service will be held at St. James' Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

EMMET.—The American Irish Historical Society announces with regret the death of William Temple Emmet, a member of this Society. Members will attend the funeral services at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

J. I. C. CLARKE, President-General.
EDWARD H. DALY, Secretary-General.

EMMET.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, a former President of this Society, William Temple Emmet, on Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, at New York City. Members are requested to attend the funeral services, which will be held at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

EMMONS.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1918, Helen Pickering, daughter of the late John Lawrence and Rose Simmons, aged 68 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 373 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

FRIEDMAN.—Fannie, 1,320 Washington Av., Bronx, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, aged 70, beloved mother of Jacob Friedman.

HAHN.—Bertha A. (nee Anstadter,) beloved wife of Max Hahn, mother of Herbert S., Jerome N., Mrs. Alexander Weiss, and Mrs. Max Rosenberger, at her residence, 601 West 162d St., after a brief illness. Funeral private, Thursday, at 10 A. M.

HARTMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, Celia Hartman, beloved wife of Max Hartman of 3,647 Broadway, city, and sister of Sylvan Rogers, Emma Levy, Ida Sternberg, and Hanna Livingston. Funeral notice hereafter. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

HIGGINS.—James J., son of Morris and Maria Higgins. Funeral notice hereafter.

ITTLESON.—Oscar, aged 73, beloved father of Henry Ittleson, Mrs. Norman Sachs of New York, and Mrs. M. M. Cohn of St. Louis, died Feb. 5, 7 A. M., after a lingering illness at Cedarhurst, L. I. Interment at St. Louis, Feb. 7, 2 P. M. St. Louis papers please copy.

KEMPNER.—Feb. 5, 1918, Joseph Kempner, aged 86 years, father of Irene Simpson, Hermine Henris, Vilma Heydeman, Julius, Louis, and Max, and the late Judge Leon Kempner of Brooklyn. Services at Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., near 121st St., on Thursday, Feb. 7, at 1:30 P. M.

KEMPNER.—The members of the Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Joseph Kempner on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1:30 P. M., from Meyer's, undertakers, 228 Lenox Av. Interment Machpelah Cemetery.

MORRIS POPPER, Pres.
J. BIRNBAUM, Sec'y.

KEVELSON.—Anna, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, beloved wife of Morris J. Kevelson. Funeral services at her late residence, 778 Prospect Av., Bronx, Wednesday, Feb. 6, at noon. Please omit flowers.

KNELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918, John Knell, in his 54th year. Funeral from his late residence, 11 Crescent Place, Middletown, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6.

KOHN.—Jane Schiffer, Feb. 5, in her 79th year, mother of Alfred A., Harry S., Edward A., Charles M., Ira L. Kohn, and Stella K. Gitterman. Interment at Montgomery, Ala.

KOLLMEYER.—On Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, after a brief illness, Henry Kollmeyer, beloved father of Mrs. Charles Betsch and Mrs. Clara Schaefer, age 90 years, 3 months. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, 11 Second St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday evening,

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Sewing Box—Puff Basket

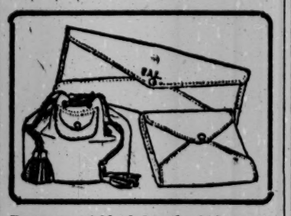
Sewing box, of French art morocco, satin lining, complete sewing accessories, compartments with silk, cotton and thimble; 5½x5½x1¾ inches...$5.25

Powder puff basket, white enamel wicker, white kidskin lining, colored silk top and draw-strings, swansdown puff, ribbon handle.....$7.00

"Auction" Bridge Set

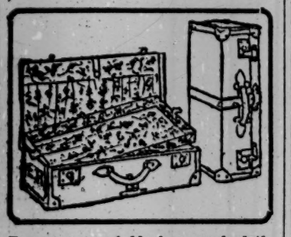
Striped leather, in colors, silk lining, 3 packs cards, score pads, pencil and rule book; 7¼x3¾x2¼ inches (initials stamped, 25c.).....$8.75

Travelling Set



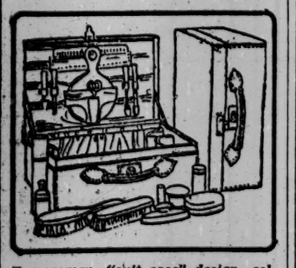
For men, of black Pantha hide, moire silk lining, collar pouch 7-inch diameter, tie case 14x5 inches, handkerchief case 6x6¼ inches, complete.....$14.50
Other leathers from.....$5.00

"Week-End" Case



For women, of black enamel cloth, russet or black binding, cretonne lining throughout, removable tray, pocket in cover and sides; leather strap around case, brass locks; 24 and 26 inch (initials painted without charge).....$13-$14

"Overnight" Case



For women, "suit case" design, colored morocco leather, moire silk lining, 14 complete white celluloid fittings, side pocket, lock and key; sizes: 14-16 inch.....$38.50-$40.50

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LEADING WOMAN TENNIS PLAYERS SURVIVE IN HEIGHTS CASINO TOURNEY

FAVORITES ADVANCE IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Meet with Little Opposition in Invitation Tourney at Heights Casino.

KEEN STRUGGLES ON TODAY

Miss Bjurstedt to Play Champion of Norway and Miss Wood Meets Eleanor Goss.

There was little to ruffle the even tenor of the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday. Mrs. Johan Rogge, the latest Norse comet, who set tennis followers agog by her victory over Miss Marion Vanderhoef on the opening day, sat idly by yesterday and watched other tennis leaders win their way through the second round. For the most part they accomplished this with surprising ease. In fact there was not a single match of the afternoon which was carried beyond two sets, and in most instances the scores were onesided. For instance, Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the most prominent contender in the event, had nothing more than a practice spin in bringing about the downfall of Miss J. Brown, the latter winning only one game in each of the two sets.

The nearest approach to a surprise that the day furnished came when Mrs. de Forest Candee triumphed over Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer. The latter has been one of the formidable contestants in many tournaments hereabouts, and that Mrs. Candee could defeat her at 6—1, 6—3, was a bit unexpected. This was also true of the victory which Mrs. W. H. Pritchard scored over Miss Jane Rowson. The score of this match was 6—4, 6—3.

Others who came through the second round were Mrs. David C. Mills, Miss Eleanor Goss, Mrs. Rawson L. Wood, and Miss Florence Ballin. Mrs. Mills earned her advance by defeating Miss B. Harwood at 6—3, 6—4. Miss Goss defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries at 6—2, 6—3, and Mrs. Wood triumphed over Mrs. E. V. Lynch at 6—2, 6—0. The victory of Miss Ballin was secured at the expense of Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, who was forced to give way before a score of 6—1, 6—0.

With yesterday's rather tame matches out of the way, the stage is set for contests which should prove of high interest. Chief among the matches scheduled for this afternoon is that which will bring together the two Norse stars, Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge. The latter made a remarkable showing against Miss Vanderhoef, but it is not generally believed that she is strong enough to defeat Miss Bjurstedt. Some four years ago they played in a match in Norway and Miss Bjurstedt won, but the latter freely admits that Mrs. Rogge is a much stronger player now. Another match which should supply keen tennis is that between Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Miss Eleanor Goss. This contest will be between players who are to be partners in the doubles tournament. The same is true of Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge. These two will combine as a Norse doubles team.

One match in doubles was played, Mrs. Wood and Miss Goss defeating Mrs. Lynch and Miss Adele Cragin at 6—1, 6—2. Mrs. Wood is one of the best doubles players in the metropolitan section, and it was evident that with Miss Goss as her partner a formidable combination had been established. Mrs. Lynch and Miss Cragin were hopelessly outclassed. Both Miss Goss and Mrs. Wood did some pretty playing at the net, and the sharp volleying broke up the game of the rival pair.

Mrs. Candee earned her singles victory over Mrs. Cassebeer by a determined net attack. She played a deep driving game that was under admirable control to draw her opponent out of position, and having forced an opening for an advance to the net she quickly finished off the points by sharp volleying from near the barrier.

The prettiest bit of net play during the day was supplied by Miss Goss. In defeating Mrs. Humphries she showed a finished game that defied every effort on the part of her opponent to stage a rally. She again showed a fondness for the position in the forecourt, and her volleying was a prime factor in closing out a point. Many times the volleys were cut off at such sharp angles that they were impossible to return. The passing strokes down the lines, especially of service, served to disrupt Mrs. Humphries's play.

The summaries:

Second Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss J. C. Brown, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. De Forest Candee defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Miss B. Harwood, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Albert Humphries, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. W. H. Pritchard defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 6—4, 6—3.

GOLF MEDAL TO MRS. HURD.

Pittsburgh Expert Leads Field in Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh, medalist in the last national championship tournament, had the low score in the qualifying round of the St. Valentine tournament for women at Pinehurst today, finishing in 46, 48—94. She led the field by a margin of eight strokes. Miss Gertrude Thurston of West Hampton, L. I., was second, in 102, and was followed by Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, 104, and Miss Pauline Starrett of Baltusrol, 106.

The remaining four in the first eight are Mrs. George W. Statzell, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. J. D. Armstrong of Buffalo, Mrs. David Carroll of New Rochelle, and Mrs. M. B. Byrnes of New York.

The following qualified for the second eight: Mrs. G. M. Howard of Halifax, Miss Gwendolyn Cummings of Brookline, Mrs. W. E. Truesdell of Brooklyn, Miss Katherine Lamb of Flushing, Miss Caroline Bogart of Elizabeth, Mrs. A. S. Higgins of St. Andrews, Mrs. J. A. Rausher of West Hampton, and Mrs. R. C. Blancke of Montclair.

WOMEN SKATERS SEEK TITLE

Miss Weld to Defend Laurels at Crystal Ice Rink Tonight.

The amateur figure skating championships will begin tonight at the Crystal Ice Rink with the events for women skaters. The championship last year was won by Miss Thersa Weld of Boston, who will defend her title this year's. Other prominent women skaters will be Mrs. S. R. Beresford, Miss Rosaline Dunn, Mrs. A. B. Riker, and Miss Ethel Blur. The events for men skaters will be held tomorrow night. Among the entrants are Nat W. Niles and E. M. Howland of Boston and Sherwin C. Badger, a newcomer among the figure skaters. The novice contest and Hippodrom Challenge Cup contests will be held on Friday night.

The contests will be held under the auspices of the Jackson Haines Skating Club and under the sanction of the Eastern Skating Association. The judges will be Irving Brokaw, George H. Browne, and James A. Crulkshank.

Bayside Y. C. Dinner Tonight.

The annual dinner of the Bayside Yacht Club will be held tonight at the Hotel McAlpin, and it is expected that 900 persons, including members and guests, will be present. The dinner has been arranged with due reference to Food Conservator Hoover, and the price of the tickets was reduced 50 per cent.

CORBETT AT SULLIVAN BIER.

Conqueror of John L. Pays Last Tribute to Great Fighter.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Hundreds of the younger generation of Boston who had known John L. Sullivan only as the hero of innumerable legends will be able to tell their own offspring in the future that they had gazed upon the famous champion of the prize ring, whose funeral is to be held here tomorrow morning. All day and evening, notwithstanding the bitterest weather of the Winter, a stream of persons passed through the Crescent, on which the home of Sullivan's sister, Mrs. Annie Lennon, is situated, and where, in a coffin broad as a bed, the huge frame of the mighty fighter lay as if asleep. There were those who had lingered in sadness. Conspicuous among them was James J. Corbett, the man who wrested the American championship from Sullivan at New Orleans in 1892.

Corbett will be one of the pallbearers. Many other figures of national prominence in sport will attend the funeral tomorrow. Jake Klirain, defeated by Sullivan at Richburg, Miss., in 1889, in the last and one of the greatest fights conducted according to London prize ring rules, will come in from Woburn to pay final tribute to his conqueror.

William Muldoon, the veteran trainer, will be an active pallbearer. The others are local men, friends of the champion and of his near relatives, who now include only his sister, her husband, and their eight children. William Kelly, a boy recently adopted by Sullivan, will be the only other close mourner. Sullivan will be buried beside his second wife in Calvary Cemetery. Requiem high mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M. in St. Paul's Church, Roxbury, by the pastor, the Rev. Peter C. Quinn. The church can hold only about 2,000, but the members of the family opposed the idea of a more public funeral.

The honorary pallbearers will be James M. Curley, now ex-Mayor of Boston; Corbett and Muldoon, Police Captain James P. Sullivan, Daniel J. McDonald, Edward M. Curran, William Hogarty, Clarence W. Rowley, John Mahoney, and Fire Chief William J. Gaffey.

The ushers are Henry Blackwell, John J. Mitchell, United States Marshal Daniel J. Sullivan, Lewis R. Sullivan, William L. Hogarty, Jack Sheehan, the boxing referee; Gerould Savage, Miah J. Murray, and John I. Taylor, former President of the Boston American League Baseball Club.

Telegrams regretting inability to be present were received by Mrs. Lennon today from Theodore Roosevelt, James E. Madden, the turfman; Jim O'Rourke, Charlie Comiskey, veteran baseball man, and hundreds of others.

BOXERS HELD RESPONSIBLE

Justice Hendrick Says Participants Are Liable Under Law.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained some time ago on behalf of Packey Agatto, a local preliminary boxer, was dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick. In dismissing the writ Justice Hendrick disregarded the defense set up by Agatto to the effect that while he had been a principal in a boxing exhibition he was unaware of the fact that an admission fee was charged to the bout, as the police complaint in the case alleged.

Justice Hendrick declared that it was immaterial whether or not participants in bouts were ignorant of the conditions under which they were held, and added that it is in the province of the Legislature to determine in the interest of the public what shall be permitted or forbidden. In dismissing the writ, he said:

"When a man participates in a sparring match it seems to me quite reasonable to presume that he must know whether or not he is giving the exhibition gratis or whether he receives compensation. If the latter, it is only a step to the presumption that he must know the sources from which the money is received. If there is no admission fee no offense is committed. If there is a fee then it is so nearly a part of the exhibition as to render the participants amenable to the penalty prescribed.

"I am of the opinion that it is competent for the Legislature in the exercise of police power to prohibit any act tending to a breach of the peace. Sparring in itself is not inherently wrong. The Legislature has not undertaken to declare it so. Nor is sparring given as an exhibition for money malum in se. But, in the judgment of the Legislature, it tends to corrupt the public morals, and for that reason it is prohibited. The act is prohibited because the Legislature believes public and private life is healthier without it. The act is punishable and not the intent. It is immaterial, therefore, whether or not participants are ignorant of the conditions under which the exhibitions are given.

"It is in the province of the Legislature to determine in the interest of the public what shall be permitted or forbidden."

Agatto was one of fourteen boxers, their managers, and officials of the Grupp's A. C. who were taken to court on Jan. 11 on summonses charging them with having violated Section 1710 of the Penal Code, which forbids boxing exhibitions at clubs where an admission fee is charged. The alleged violation occurred at a show held Dec. 14. Of the fourteen summonses obtained all but five were dismissed when the case came to court, and in the case of Agatto the club counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Hendrick. Five of the boxers were held for trial and released in bail of $500.

RICH STAKES FOR EMPIRE.

Four Races of $5,000 Each to be Run at Meeting.

Stake races with an aggregate value of $48,000 will be the attractions of the Summer meeting of the Empire City Racing Association at Yonkers, N. Y., during the later part of next July, according to the announcement made public yesterday. Four races of a value of $5,000 each are on the cards, each being an annual fixture at the track owned by James Butler, the turfman.

Once more the Empire City Handicap, an event of a mile and a furlong for three-year-olds and upward, will be worth at least $5,000 to the winner. The three-year-olds will have a rich purse again in the Empire City Derby, at a mile and a furlong. Two events for two-year-olds, the Whirl Stakes and the East View Stakes, will be worth $5,000. Altogether there are fifteen stakes to be decided, as follows:

For three-year-olds and upward, Empire City Handicap, Yonkers Handicap, Mount Vernon Handicap, Fleetwing Handicap, Melrose Selling Stakes, and Arrow Selling Stakes; for three-year-olds, Empire City Derby, Knickerbocker Handicap, and Tarrytown Selling Stakes; for two-year-olds, Whirl Stakes, East View Stakes, Wakefield Handicap, Demoiselle Stakes for fillies, Frivolity Selling Stakes, and Sprightful Selling Stakes.

ARENA LOSES TO NAVY.

Boston Seven is Beaten 5 to 0 by First District Team.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—The First Naval District hockey team outplayed the Boston Arena team tonight in the Navy's first match in the amateur league series. The Charlestown boys broke into the standing with a 5 to 0 victory, counting twice in the first half and three times in the second.

The lineup:

Navy, (5.)	Position.	Arena, (0.)
La Croix	G.	Storey
T. Howard	P.	Martin
Skilton	C. P.	Wendell
Downing	L. W.	Rice
Geran	R.	Synnot
Hutchinson	C.	McNeil
Shaughnessy	R. W.	Wanamaker

Goals—Downing, Hutchinson, T. Howard, Skilton, Shaughnessy.

REACH FINAL ROUND IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Fillmore Van S. Hyde and J. Victor Onatavia, Jr., Survive in National Tournament.

Play for the national squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club narrowed down to two contestants yesterday. Fillmore Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club reached a final round bracket in the upper half of the draw when he defeated Alfred E. Ells by a score of 15—1, 15—4. In the lower half J. Victor Onatavia, Jr., came through to a final round bracket by vanquishing Ralph G. Coburn at 15—11, 15—10. The final round match between Hyde and Onatavia will be played tomorrow afternoon. These Harvard Club men have met in two tournaments this year, and in each instance Hyde has been the victor, and, judging from the excellence of his play against Ells yesterday, history may repeat itself.

The feature of the day was the sterling racquet work by Hyde. Ells is no mean opponent for any squash tennis expert, but with Hyde as a rival he seemed to be battling against inevitable defeat from the very outset. Hyde was at his best. His command of the court was such that Ells was forced to do the covering, and even though he did make some remarkable gets, he could not hold off his opponent, who marched through to victory in impressive manner.

In the first hand of the opening game Hyde by his masterly placing ran off six aces in a row, and eventually he was leading at 11—0. Ells then secured the lone point which was credited to his score in the game. It took Hyde only nine hands to run out the game.

The first game between Onatavia and Coburn was a nip-and-tuck struggle during the early stages, but at the close Onatavia by accurate placing to the back corners pulled away from his rival. In the second game Onatavia led at 10—3, when Coburn succeeded in making his play count heavily, and he pulled up so that he was only one point behind. This availed little, however, for Onatavia soon ran out the match.

C. C. N. Y. LOSES TICHINSKY.

Star Basket Ball Player Is About to Enter Business.

It was announced yesterday that Tichinsky, the star forward of the C. C. C. N. Y. basket ball team, was about to leave college to enter business. It is this well-known player who has been largely responsible for the success which has fallen to the City College five. His goal shooting has been a feature of all the contests in which he has participated, and the team will suffer greatly in its remaining games this season by his loss. Tichinsky shone first as a basket ball star while playing for De Witt Clinton High School. Early in 1915 he entered City College and played on the freshman team of that year.

COLUMBIA FIVE TRIUMPHS.

Gains One-Sided Verdict Over Manhattan at Basket Ball.

The Columbia University basket ball team took a one-sided contest from the Manhattan five at the Morningside Heights gymnasium last night by 38 to 16. Columbia never was troubled to pile up a large tally.

The lineup:

Columbia, (38.)	Position.	Manhattan, (16.)
Farer	L. F.	Winters
Kendl	R. F.	Kenneth
Alexander	C.	Howlett
Latour	L. G.	Retaleatto
Farrell	R. G.	Noonan

Goals from field—Farer, (5,) Alexander, (4,) Latour, (3,) Neuman, (3,) Winters, (5,) Retaleatto, Noonan. Goals from foul—Farrell, (4,) Winters, (2.) Substitutions—Neuman for Kendl, Aebil for Alexander, Vollmers for Latour, Weinstein for Farrell.

Crescent Five to Play Lehigh.

The Crescent basket ball team will play the Lehigh University team on Wednesday evening at the Crescent Athletic Club court. In defeating the West Point team Saturday the Crescents established a record in holding an opposing team scoreless for thirty-two minutes.

HUDSON REGATTA IN DANGER

Cornell Supports Penn in Stand Against Poughkeepsie Classic.

Sentiment against resuming the Intercollegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie, which developed at Pennsylvania a short time ago, continues to grow, and it is now stated that Cornell takes the same attitude as Penn and that there will be no more racing between college crews on the Hudson even after the war. It develops that the Faculty opinion at both Pennsylvania and Cornell has been against the regatta for some time, but until now there has been no favorable opportunity of expressing such sentiments. If Cornell decides not to compete again at Poughkeepsie, the famous regatta is doomed, for the Ithacans have been the most prominent factors in the race since it was started in 1905.

While they have made no public statement on the question it is known that both Charles E. Courtney, the veteran Cornell coach, and Charles E. Treman, Chairman of the Cornell Rowing Committee, favor abandoning the regatta. It is stated that Cornell would have dropped out of the race last year if the Board of Stewards had not consented to reduce the distance of the race from four to three miles.

The trend of opinion, not only in undergraduate and rowing circles, but also among the Faculty, has been decidedly against Cornell's participation in the Poughkeepsie event. It is firmly believed among the rowing officials at Ithaca that when rowing returns to a normal basis after the war Cornell will be found scheduling dual regattas with Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Penn.

The rowing situation at Harvard is still unsettled, and, according to a statement given out by Fred W. Moore, graduate manager at Cambridge, the outlook for the Crimson taking part in any important regattas this Spring is dubious.

"If Yale and Princeton can boat a crew," said Mr. Moore, "and we have a squad of upper classmen here, there may be a possibility of a race with either college, or a triangular contest. My belief is, however, that the chances are three to one against it. Interest here in rowing is at the present negligible, and unless more enthusiasm is shown there may be no upper class rowing of any kind."

Harvard plans to arrange its freshman schedule as usual, winding up the season with a race with the Yale 1921 crew. The regular call for candidates will be issued next week with Coach Bill Haines in charge.

VICTORY FOR FENCERS' CLUB

Foilsmen Win Saltus Medals After Spirited Competition.

Captain Antonio Alonso of the Spanish Army, Emil Fuchs, and Herbert A. Hirsh, foilsmen representing the Fencers' Club, won the gold medals offered by J. Sanford Saltus in the foils competition at the Fencers' Club last night. The other two clubs in the event were the New York Athletic Club and the French Y. M. C. A. The Fencers' Club won eleven bouts during the round robin, and the New York Athletic Club and the French fencers each won five.

Captain Alonso did the best fencing of the tournament, and carried off five bouts, disposing of Dutcher, Nickerson, and Piene, the New York Athletic Club fencers, and Rosier and Stahl of the French Y. M. C. A. He did not meet Bresson, the other French foilsman.

The fencing last night was the most spirited that has been seen in any Amateur Fencers' League event this Winter. During one of the bouts Piene of the New York Athletic Club sustained a sprained wrist which seriously handicapped his work.

The French Y. M. C. A. fencers were Paul A. Rosier, Rudolph Stahl, and Louis Bresson, and the New York Athletic Club team was made up of Ray W. Dutcher, E. S. Nickerson, and J. C. Piene.

The summaries:

Alonso defeated Dutcher, 5—3; Nickerson, 5—4; Piene, 4—4; Rosier, 5—4; Stahl, 5—4.
Fuchs defeated Nickerson, 5—2; Piene, 5—2; Stahl, 5—4; Bresson, 5—0.
Hirsh defeated Dutcher, 5—3; Rosier, 5—4, Bresson defeated Dutcher, 5—1; Nickerson, 5—4; Piene, 5—1.
Rosier defeated Piene, 5—3.
Stahl defeated Piene, 5—3.
Nickerson defeated Hirsh, 5—4; Rosier, 5—2; Stahl, 5—2.
Dutcher defeated Rosier, 5—4.
Piene defeated Hirsh, 5—3.

YANK STARS DELAY SIGNING CONTRACTS

Huggins Finds Few of Regulars Have Returned Documents to Club.

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees started for Florida yesterday where he will try to regain the health which he has lost during the last few weeks of New York's frigid weather. With Sparrow gone, Manager Miller Huggins took up the reins of government and discovered that he was without a ball club. The Yankee players have been more backward than ever before about returning their contracts, which were sent out several weeks ago, so the new Yankee leader spent the day sending out letters reminding his slumbering talent to get busy and invest a little in pen and ink and postage stamps.

Only a few of the players on the New York club have holdover contracts and, while there have been no definite cases of holdouts, no contracts have come in from the regular players and it is getting along close to the time when Huggins must complete his arrangements for the Spring training trips. Just why the Yankee players are so tardy about signing this season is difficult to understand. It is believed that some of them are waiting to see if they will be taken in the draft.

Huggins stated that the only contracts which have been returned were from a few of the recruit players, but no information has come from New York headquarters about the documents which were sent to the regular players. Manager Huggins stated that he was glad to get the services of Paddy O'Connor, to act as coach for the young pitchers. O'Connor takes the place which was held under the Donovan régime by Duke Farrell. O'Connor was coach for Huggins's players in St. Louis in 1914 and before that he did similar duty with the Pittsburgh club.

Sentiment among the other managers in the American League shows that they regard the Yankees a far more formidable club than last season. The acquisition of Huggins as manager and of Derrill Pratt at second base will work a great change in the club. Manager Clarence Rowland of the champion White Sox is of the opinion that the Yankees will be an important factor in the race this season.

"As far as the Yankees and the Browns are concerned," says Rowland, "both teams benefited in their recent trade. If Pratt considers the surroundings congenial at New York, as he says he will, the Yankees will be greatly strengthened. He was dissatisfied with the Browns, but should be useful to Huggins. I consider that both clubs were helped by that trade. It would not surprise me to see both Maisel and Cullop come back and do good work in St. Louis.

"The Yankees are likely to make a lot of trouble for the rest," continued Rowland. "The now have a finished infield with Pratt at second. Their outfield might be better, and undoubtedly will be before Huggins starts the season. Huggins is already very strong in pitchers and the Yanks will be a bunch to look out for."

Skating at the Parks.

Central Park—Skating yesterday.
Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.
Prospect Park, Brooklyn—Skating yesterday.

BILLIARD DATES ANNOUNCED

Class B Championship to Begin Feb. 18 at New York A. C.

The national championship tournaments in Class B 18.2 balkline and in pocket billiards will be held at the New York Athletic Club this season. The arrangement was decided upon after a conference between officials of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players and the Mercury Foot organization yesterday.

Rudolph P. Domschke, Chairman of the committee in charge of the Class B championship, stated that the tournament would begin on Monday, Feb. 18. Miss Clara C. Haywood, the Philadelphia girl billiard player, will not compete. She wrote to the committee that her exhibitions for the Ambulance Fund made it impossible for her to compete for the title this season. Entries have been received from Charles White, the champion; Julian Rice, the Columbia University student; David Weiner, George T. Moon, Jr., and if the grand average of Ferdinand A. Unger in the Class C championship tournament nearing its finish at Lawler Brothers, Brooklyn, entitles him to the privilege, he will enter.

The national pocket billiard championship date is not positively decided upon. Robert Weld, the Chairman of the committee, says it will probably begin Monday, March 11.

Letter-perfect! Army officers' uniforms that match in quality the most expensive custom made.

Prices reasonable.

Sweaters. Outdoor sleeping bags. Wristlets. Wool shirts. Wool socks. Blankets. Gloves. Helmets.

The Rogers Peet Camp Toilet Case. Designed to fit in the pack. Durable.

"Westpointer" shoes—the last officially approved for West Point Cadets.

Civilians' suits — lots of them marked down to $25 and $30.

Attractive reductions in civilians' overcoats, too.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. — "The Four Corners" — Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS
ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

Prices Slashed
To Speed Up Short-Month Sales
Only 18 Working Days in February

A normal month's business has to be compressed into these eighteen days.

To meet this emergency our entire stock of used cars will be placed on sale during February at prices that will enable us to do our regular volume of business.

To carry these cars over for the higher prices which they would fetch means to us the cost of storage. We want a quick reduction of our stock and prices have been slashed below their intrinsic value even at this time.

Prices from $250 Up

All cars have been overhauled—many have been rebuilt and repainted.

Hudson Motor Car Co.
of New York
USED CAR DEPT.
1890 Broadway
TEL. COL. 7460.

Tire Economy: Save 20% to 50%
All Good Makes; All Fresh; Greatest Assortment and Quantity. Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Tubes, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50.
Weed Chains 25% Discount.
Windshields, Tops, Parts—All Big Bargains.
"The Reliable Economy House."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.
1763 Broadway, near 57th St.

Bad Teeth Do Cause Disease

Go to any medical library. Read what the medical and dental authorities say of the connection between teeth and health. Learn how bacteria, nurtured by millions in diseased mouths and decayed teeth, cause such troubles as heart disease, rheumatism and other serious maladies. When you read what standard authorities say, you will realize that the choice of a dentifrice is decidedly important. Let your choice be

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

The cause of most decay is believed to be "Acid-Mouth." The way to check "Acid-Mouth" is to use Pebeco Tooth Paste twice a day. It is the dentifrice made for that purpose. It cleanses and purifies. It leaves the mouth delightfully refreshed. It will help you keep your teeth white and sound.

Pebeco is sold by druggists everywhere

OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND
Lehn & Fink New York

One instance of Statler Service to guests: You'll find a morning paper under your door when you get up—but you don't find a charge for it in the bill.

"The Complete Hotels"

Business men like to stop at Hotels Statler because these hotels are built and operated to give the traveler *more than his money's worth.*

The three big things that men most appreciate in hotels—comfort, and cleanliness, and courtesy—are things that Hotels Statler specialize in.

The complete Statler equipment provides all the comforts and conveniences you expect of a hotel of the first class—and some besides.

You have a good bed, in a clean, light, well-ventilated, pleasant room; a luxurious bath and shave in your own private bath-room. You don't have to ask for ice-water—a circulating system brings it to you; you don't have to ask for stationery—it's in your writing desk; a morning paper is left under your door before you wake (and there's no charge).

Such things as these indicate the complete, interested service you get at Hotels Statler—where "the guest is always right." Rates from $2 a day.

HOTELS STATLER

BUFFALO 450 Rooms 450 Baths — CLEVELAND 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths — DETROIT 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths — ST. LOUIS 650 Rooms 650 Baths

Building in New York

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated. With 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths, it will be the largest hotel in the world, and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.—Motion calendar.
US ex rel Pressprich‹ Notman, (2.)
Oriental Co‹ Dejonge.
Morse‹ Tillotson & W.
Mandeville‹ Mac. Donald.
DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Dale‹ Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Cardinal Film Corp‹ Crystal Flm Co.
Autoplano Co‹ Otto Higel Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 887, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Ruthewicz‹ Penn RR.
Shrum‹ same.
Ssary‹ Erie RR.
Watson‹ Hartman.
Carroll‹ US & Australasia SS Co.
Olsen‹ Merritt & Chapman.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
M & J Gross,
Wm Schoolman,
Michael Grossman,
Schulman & Greenberg.
Wm J Thompson,
Oliver Husted,
Israel Friedman,
Abraham Friedman,
Henry H Krack,
Louis Schonfeld,
Wm Van Waardt,
Alex R Eley,
David Bodker,
Ida C Rosa,
Art Waist Co.
Under objection:
Henry Stein,
Jos Schroeder,
Caroline T Kelsey,
Louis Katz,
Nathan Thumen,
Wm H Parkerton.
Adjourned cases:
Jesse M Blow,
Silver Co‹ S Sternau & Co (2.)
Machcinski‹ Rubin.
Gen Elec Co‹ Continental Fibre Co.
Paulsen‹ Gray.
Kelly‹ Penn RR.
Healy‹ Nat Conduit, &c Co.
Breslin Bros‹ Textile Paper Co.
Shape Retaining H P Co‹ Greenbaum.
Elliot‹ Levenson.
Giovanni B Infantano,
Sarah Gans,
Jacob K Upton,
Sol Slavin.
Motions:
Regena Holding Co,
Irving Bloom,
Ely J Rieser,
Jas E Sherwood,
B & J Subin,
Bernard Lowenstein,
Chas E Thompkins,
Boulevard Rest Co,
Nettie M Dietrich,
Edward J Scully,
Greensblatt Asbestos, &c Co.
Jacob Simon,
Emmet Queen,
Metropolitan Motors,
Triton Phono Co,
Jos Landesberg,
Jewett Bros (2.)
David Hirschman,
Kerr & Co,
Pincus Bresler.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Equity calendar.
Furst, as trustee‹ Leftstein & Rosenfeld(2)
Curtis Aeroplane et al ‹Janin Co, Inc.
Egner, as trustee‹ Parshelsky Bros.
Castellano‹ Russo.
Altman‹ Bock.
Crown Cork & Seal‹ Internat Cork Co.
Ewald, as trustee‹ Ingram.
Carver‹ Tottenville Copper Co, Inc.
Quennard et al‹ Bausch Mfg et al.
Waterson, Berlin & Snyder‹ Bernstein.
Hubbell et al‹ Sanders Criminal calendar.
US‹ Cronauer (2.)
Same‹ Kammerer.
Same‹ Smith & La Fralla (2.)
Same‹ Solomon.
Same‹ Fortune.
Same‹ Beller (bond.)
Same‹ Hoffman (bond)
Same‹ Anderson.
Same‹ Baker.
Same‹ Friedman.
Same‹ Ferraro.
Same‹ Kenske.
Same‹ Legano.
Same‹ Gallagher.
Same‹ Goodman et al, (2.)
Same‹ Beirne.
Same‹ Wachtel.
Same‹ Goldberg & Blessinger.
Same‹ Di Benedetto.
Same‹ Julius Jacob & Mollie Judelowitz.
Same‹ Tamberino.
Same‹ Molver.
The Admiralty calendar for Feb. 11 will be adjourned to Feb. 18.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Peo. ex rel Fiske, ‹aplt., v. Bantz& ano., Inspectors Election 3d Elec. Dist., 3d Ward, City Mt. Vernon, N. Y. &c., respts., (Proceeding No. 1;) same aplt. v. Schum & ano., Inspectors 6th Elec. Dist., 4th Ward, City of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Brush, respt., (Proceeding No. 1;) same aplt. v. Anderson & ano., Inspectors 1st Elec. Dist., 3d Ward, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., & others, defts., Brush respt., (Proceeding No. 1;) same aplt. v. Brush, respt., and Bantz & ano., Inspectors of Election, 3d Dist., 3d Ward, City of Mt. Vernon, respts., (Proceeding No. 2;) same aplt. v. Brush, respt., and Schum & ano., Inspectors of Election, 6th Dist., 4th Ward, City Mt. Vernon, defts., (Proceeding No. 2;) same aplt. v. Brush, respt., and Anderson & ano., Inspectors of Election, 1st Dist., 3d Ward, City Mt. Vernon, (Proceeding No. 2;) same aplt. v. Brush, respt., and Bantz & ano., Inspectors of Election, 3d Dist., 3d Ward, City of Mt. Vernon, (Proceeding No. 3;) same aplt. v. Brush, respt., and Schum & ano., Inspectors of Election, 6th Dist., 4th Ward, City of Mt. Vernon, (Proceeding No. 3;) same aplt. v. Brush, respt., and Anderson & ano., Inspectors Election, 1st Dist., 3d Ward, City Mt. Vernon, (Proceeding No. 3;) same respt. v. Tietjan & others, and Brush, aplt.; same respt. v. Owen and others, and Brush, aplts.—Orders of Appellate Division affirmed.

In the matter of application of Fiske, respt., for peremptory writ of mandamus and in matter of application of Brush, aplt., for peremptory writ of mandamus—Orders reversed in so far as they direct mandamus to issue to canvass and count the McCarthy votes; otherwise the orders of App. Div. affirmed.

Vose, aplt. v. Conkling, admr., &c., and ors., respts.; Same, respt., v. same, aplts.—Motion for an order directing that the above two appeals be heard together denied, with $10 costs.

McAuliffe, respt., v. N. Y. C. and C. R. Co., aplt.—Motion to file return nunc pro tunc as of Aug. 20, 1916, granted and case ordered placed on calendar with number as if return had been filed Aug. 20, 1916.

Matter Sebring and ano for an order, &c., enforcing lien, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Huber, piff., v. D'Nsterre & ors., applts., Logan Trust Co. of Philadelphia and ano., respts.: Slayback, aplt. v. Alexander, respt.—Motions for leave to appeal denied; $10 costs and necessary printing disbursements.

Matter application Hopper, ancillary admrx., &c.—Motion for leave to appeal granted.

Sweeny, aplt., v. CNY, respt.—Motion for leave to withdraw return on appeal denied; $10 costs.

Hitchings and others, aplts., v. N. Y., Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Ry. Co. and another, respts.; Clark, an infant, &c., respt. v. 42d Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co., aplts.; Syenite Trap Rock Co., respt., v. Williams, aplt.; Abner N. Harper, Inc., respt., v. the City of Newburg et al., aplts.; Dunn, respt., v. Standard Gas Light Co. of City of N. Y., aplt.; Duffey, aplt., v. Charles T. Wills, Inc., respt., impld., with another; Meng, respt., v. Meng, aplt.; Weaver, respt., v. Traver, aplt.; Clausen, aplt., v. Title Guaranty and Surety Co., respt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People, respt., v. Kushnieruk, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Doonan and another, respts., v. Killilea and others, aplts.—Judgments reversed and judgment rendered for defendants on demurrer, with costs in all courts.

People ex rel Doscher, aplt., v. Sisson, State Com'r Excise, &c., and another, respts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Continental Securities Co. and another, &c., aplts., v. Belmont and others, &c., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Race, respt., v. Krum, aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Flickinger, aplt., v. Glass and another, respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

DAY CALENDAR.

O'Connor‹ Loesch.
Longworth‹ Longworth et al.
Equit Comi Trust Co of NY.
Dickey‹ Gortner.
Globe Litho Co‹ Morris Park Estates.
Goldberg‹ Emmett & ano, an recvs.
Ewing, Bacon & Henry, Inc‹ Hoyt.
Finkelstein‹ Punle.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.
McCarthy‹ Bowling Green Storage, &c.
Feldman‹ Washburn Wire Co.
US Expansion Bolt Co‹ Marmorstein.
Re Public Serv Comm, (Mott Av, &c.)
Miesto‹ Commi Union, &c, Co.
Brown‹ Perera.
APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Philbin, and Delehanty, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Appeals from judgments of the City Court and appeals from the Municipal Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Straus‹ Parker, S & S.
Janowitz‹ Sternberger.
Asch‹ same.
Lippe‹ Lippe.
People ex rel Edmonds ‹ Crooks.
White‹ Starr.
Horowitz‹ Horowitz.
Titus‹ McCrea.
Van Dam‹ Pasch.
Mutual Film Co‹ NY Motion Picture Co.
Damers‹ Smith & T. NY Pub Library.
Sturges‹ Columbus.
O'Mara‹ Ajax Truck.
Bernard‹ Stand Weld.
Lowther‹ Blumenrohn
Ginelwicz‹ Daily, (2.)
Perlstein‹ Beck & Co.
Re CNY, (Grasmark.)
Rossman‹ Farquharson
Barcus‹ Cooper, (2.)
Farmers' Loan & Tr Co‹ Bergeman.
Kaufman‹ Foster, (2.)
Crossley & Sons‹ Valentine.
Muldoon‹ Dock Con Co
Kaufman‹ Foster.
Re Norton.
Re Old Colony Trust Co, (Woods.)
Costidilolo‹ Matthesie.
Kinetograph Co‹ Gen Film Co.
Re Hennessy.
Re Queos.
Koch‹ Cushman.
Berkowsky‹ Fuchs.
East River Nat Bank‹ Columbia Trust Co.
Murray‹ Greenbaum.
Ricardo‹ Pasinsky.
Lebaudy‹ Carnegie Tr.
Carmody‹ Fanning.
Vlasto‹ Enossis Pub Co, (3.)
Mercantile Bank‹ Gordon.
Rogan‹ Ghee.
Bierbrier‹ Bierbrier.
Batterson‹ Learnard.
PART II.—Finch, parte business.
PART III.—Lehman, Motions:
Burdick‹ Fairmont Film Co.
Oppenheimer‹ Hard.
Storm‹ Storm.
Nevelson‹ Kanner.
Wagner‹ Frokesch.
Reinach‹ Windsor Const Co, Inc.
Bloom‹ Rockhill.
Brown‹ Bailey.
Sprocessig‹ Sprocessig.
Gerofsky‹ Gerofsky.
Proat‹ Proat.
Seib‹ Seib.
Childs‹ Danforth, General calendar: Case on—Schoenen‹ Satosky.
Fitzgerald‹ Fitzgerald.
U S Light & Heat Corp‹ Walker.
Gouldie‹ Kemerer.
Schoenen‹ Satosky.
Cudahy Packing Co‹ Paulsen.
PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VI., VII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sprayregen‹ Richards, Inc.
Canton Elec C Co‹ Cardinale.
Saxony Mill Co‹ River Plate Com Co.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Fuerman‹ Franco, (2.)
Stolbach‹ Richardson & Boynton Co.
Vail‹ United Fruit Co.
O'Donnell‹ NY Rys.
Bongiorno‹ Weinbert.
Barutta‹ Reynolds.
Sheehan‹ Andrew Bayey, Inc.
Ellin‹ Hechl.
Smith‹ Davis-B Co.
Potozky‹ G Liss Co.
Walsh‹ Bonner.
Same‹ Loew.
McGuire‹ Empire City Subway Co.
Pouch‹ N Y Rys.
Berenes‹ Klein.
Ogle‹ Rosential.
Cavanagh‹ Interborough-23d St Ferry.
Hirsch‹ Hudson Mor Co.
Kelly‹ Creen.
Glynn‹ Gavigan.
Kaufman‹ Klumpp.
Kugler‹ CNY Rys.
Gallagher‹ 3d Av Ry.
N Y Co Nat Bank‹ Herrmann.
Healey‹ Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rty, (2.)
N J Connolly‹ Hochberg Con Co, Inc.
J Connolly‹ same.
T Gray‹ Kallscher.
J Gray‹ same.
Dobriny‹ Moshman.
Norris‹ Shontal.
PART XIV.—Hotchkiss, Inquest—Anglezis‹ Velsarios.
Knauth‹ Am Bureau of Foreign Trade.
Pearson‹ Thompson.
Metzger‹ Askinaze.
Dobson‹ Steindler.
Skoog‹ W Garrison Co.
Starr‹ Haley, Hammond & Co.
Brown‹ Cleveld Trust.
Reinach‹ Windsor Costume Co, Inc.
Pelanne‹ Sechestamer.
Garrguilo‹ California Wineries & Dist.
Perlman‹ Donohue.
Lunham‹ NE Nav Co.
Seydel Mfg Co‹ Doggett Adams‹ Boardman.
Springer‹ Unseb.
Frankenberger‹ Spiegel.
Singer‹ Frusher, (2.)
Tambutini‹ Sutherland
Wechsler‹ Miller.
Oppenheimer‹ Uriel.
Hardy‹ Fuller.
Crasin‹ Berkeley.
Lavin‹ Levin.
St Regis Hotel Co‹ Hopkins.
Anderson‹ Anderson.
Langley‹ Slavin Co‹ Meads & Co.
Prendergast‹ Warburg.
Am Pipe, &c Co‹ Mingle.
West End Trust Co‹ same.
Reilly‹ Stackpole Carbon Co.
TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to Feb. 19.
PART VI.—Page, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Kanter‹ Shepherd.
PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Gerli‹ Mandelson.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.
Peters‹ Miltner.
Susquehanna Silk Mills‹ Jacobson. Case on.
At 10 A. M.
Satloff‹ McNulty.
Pfeiffer‹ NY Rys.
H F Puttre‹ Schwartzbarg.
G Puttre‹ same.
Schulz‹ Lupescu.
Banishevitz‹ Stubbe.
Becker‹ NY Rys.
Hahn‹ same.
Little‹ same.
Schein‹ Moscarelli.
Barnes‹ Vogel.
Gilligan‹ Empire Carrying Corp.
Cochran‹ Rothman.
Condreras‹ Standard Gas Light Co.
Levy‹ Schwartz.
Perel‹ NY Rys.
Aaront‹ Vanacure.
M Kaufman‹ Tomashefsky.
K Kaufman‹ same.
Sergio‹ Nassau El RR.
Cuesno‹ Harlem Battle May‹ Yorkville Mot Co
Oppenheimer‹ Harriscita Holding Co.
Halpin‹ Sullivan Rty.
Birnbaum‹ Weintraub Bros.
Vartabedian‹ P Doelger Brew Co.
Murphy‹ McMahon.
Ryan‹ Shanley.
Reilly‹ NY Edison Co, (2.)
Maher‹ Westcott Exp.
Whelan‹ same.
At 10 A. M.
Ciavanni‹ Catalluzzo Con Co.
Maurer & Co‹ Wilson.
Rothschild‹ CNY.
Bier‹ Bier.
Pipe & Con Supply Co ‹ Mason & Hanger.
Bachman‹ Ritter.
Hoffin‹ Halperin, (5.)
Ash‹ United Toilet Goods Co.
Thompson‹ Griscom Spencer.
Manzolino‹ Catton.
Berger Metal, &c, Co‹ Farmers' L & T Co.
Perfumer Pub Co‹ Araldi.
Imp Woolen Co‹ F H Q Clothing Co.
Singer‹ Underwood Typo Co.
Davis‹ Southwestern Surety Ins Co.
O'Sullivan‹ Russell.
Harmon‹ Lippard-Stewart Motor Co.
Hess‹ Gude Bros.
Kiefer Co.
Mitchell‹ Q & C Co.
Zicherman‹ Sabtzleder, (2.)
Egger‹ Trondel.
Swartz‹ Munger.
Goodwin‹ Mirrors Films Co.
Bayley‹ Moerlbach Safe Co.
Foster‹ Le Roy.
Carlstrom‹ Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Reinhard‹ Breidbart.
Mautner‹ Villeneuve, &c, Co.
Schiesinger‹ Colabella.
Martorano‹ B & O RR
Ciello‹ Calvosa.
Southack & Ball‹ Moore.
D'Elieal‹ Union Ry.
Tortora‹ 42d, St, &c, Ry.
Schneider‹ Dry Dock, &c, RR.
Flesig‹ same.
Krug‹ Union Ry.
Mayer‹ Rubiliner.
Gerard‹ Auto Car Sales Co.
Frean‹ Gillies-Campbell Co.
Siegel‹ Edinburgh Rty.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Aronson‹ Reiss.
Rottenberg‹ Madero Bros.
Ruthauser‹ Con Gas.
Dell 'Orto‹ La Mira Chem Co.
Krapes‹ B. Gussaroff R & C Co.
Stang‹ Hirsch & Wadro.
Gwirtzman‹ Int R T.
Witcombe‹ Marcotte.
Lommelein‹ Hoffman.
Bayer‹ Bradley Con.
Ferraro‹ D, L & W RR
Fire‹ Kobler Voleener Y M Ben Assn.
Jacobowitz‹ Bernays.
Standard Color Wks, Inc‹ Jaffray.
Goldenberg‹ Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Casey‹ Judkins & McC
Unger‹ Lyons.
Gimbel Bros‹ Horowitz
Cohen‹ Freidus.
Delott‹ Salisbury.
Zimmerman‹ Halperin.
Lindsay‹ Grenbar.
Dempsey Cont Co‹ O'Reilly.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I.
Wachsman‹ Levin.
Straus‹ M, S P & S‹ M Ry.
PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Feinstein‹ Blumenthal & Co.
Orenstein‹ Pollard.
Finkelstein‹ Sipkin.
Rellman‹ Rosenberg.
Simonson‹ Pechter.
Sallah‹ Hassan.
Shilvek‹ Siegelstein.
Sherman Slate Co‹ Hecla Slate Co.
Iselin‹ Blauner.
Sameth‹ Sigmund.
Llan‹ Margulies.
Lewis Fur Co‹ Herman Basch & Co.
Lack‹ US Fid & Guar.
Wangrow‹ Wangrow.
Coleman‹ Steinfeld.
Apostoloff‹ Levy.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Finnlte, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Emigrant Ind Bank‹ Katz—Abraham S. Gilbert; Moore‹ Wenare Holding Co.—George Ross Kenyon.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Cameron‹ Midwout Holding Co.—Schuyler E. Dart; Lawyers Mtg Co‹ Stanley—Philip J. Britt; Whelan‹ Whelan—Joseph Rowan; Cameron ‹Midwout Realty Co.—Henry M. French.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Byrns‹ Academy Const Co.
Gold‹ La Fonta.
Re Dexter.
Joseph‹ Joseph.
Burns Bros‹ Di Menna
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Zambrofsky‹ Zambrofsky.
De Malo‹ De Malo.
Bohlman‹ Bohlman.
Gold‹ Gold.
Nittke‹ Nittke.
Starr‹ Starr.
Smith‹ Smith.
Isaacs‹ Isaacs.
Trautman‹ Trautman.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.
Wagner‹ Union Ry.
Miller‹ Met Distributors.
Weller, Jr‹ Larsen Sons.
Mulligan‹ Terry, Jr.
Illich, Jr‹ 3d Av RR.
Schwartz‹ Int R T.
Thalman‹ same, (2.)
Blauston‹ Kopaski, (2.)
Hochberg‹ Robovsky(3)
Kopt‹ Union Ry.
Kahn‹ Saperstein.
Harston‹ Union Ry.
Kistner‹ Wiehe.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1,317.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Estate of Theobold J Deuse.
Harry A Dreher.
Lena Kraft,
Nannie Regensberg.
Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Wilhelm,
Michael Bohnet,
Maria Kramer,
Rosalie Kanter,
Albert Hunsicker,
Elizabeth Schroth,
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.
Horowitz‹ Horowitz.
Re Bartels, (Saper.)
Makowski‹ Koch & Drege Piano Co.
Snyder‹ Aramb.
Field‹ same.
Psaki‹ Trahgapulos.
Muldoon‹ Dock Con Co
Sand‹ Title.
Velliscar‹ Sternberg.
Giering‹ Giering.
Re Popper, (Vrooman)
Ross‹ I & B RR.
Re I R T, (McSherry.)
Re same, (McSherry et al.)
Perler‹ Miller.
Levison‹ Levison.
Davis‹ Davis.
Cramb‹ Cramb.
Harding‹ CNY et al.
Ross‹ Drucker.
Schiffman‹ Lichtenstein.
Sanders‹ Bklyn City Mission Society.
Morris‹ McKee.
Rodenberg‹ Rodenberg.
Moeller‹ B H RR.
Sheppard‹ same.
Davidson‹ same.
Re Hass‹ same.
PART II.—Callaghan, at 10 A. M.—Undefended
Beser,
Kraus,
Sorkin,
Cohn,
Talman,
Padula,
Frazier,
Grimm,
Cowell,
Oche,
Well,
PART III.—Manning,
Slepian‹ Rosen.
Casalino‹ Greenberg Investing Co.
McAllister‹ McAllister.
Parshelsky Bros‹ Dhuy
Rinke‹ Stern.
Fiorillo‹ Fiorillo.
Abramofsky‹ Abramofsky.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 611.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.
Milner‹ B H RR.
Wmbs Scrap Plumbers Co‹ McLaughlin Sons
Miller‹ CNY.
Titcher‹ B H RR.
Dragwa‹ Tidewater Paper Mills.
Frank‹ B H RR.
Meyers‹ Nas RR.
Walsh‹ G I & B RR.
Krebs‹ Mrs Tr Co.
Keenan‹ Shed.
Quasdorf‹ Westcott Express Co.
Fried‹ Klingman.
Jonas‹ Loeffler.
Furey‹ N Y Dock Co.
Whitlock‹ Richards.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Goldstein‹ Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Jeremias‹ Namm & Co
Wagner‹ Nassau RR.
Cantor‹ Greenberg.
Sherman‹ CNY.
Nucci‹ B H RR.
Creem Co‹ CNY.
Vitali‹ Nassau RR.
Brown‹ Weeks & ano.
De Nobili‹ Mindermann.
Schertz, Gusanskus‹ Postal Trans Serv.
Carlson‹ Broer & ano.
Pointer‹ B H RR.
James‹ Nicolay.
Trigill‹ Int R T.
Ferrara‹ Ferrara and another.
Helfand‹ Wax.
Berlin‹ N Y Rys Co.
Steinman‹ Blacher.
Kavanagh‹ N Y, O & W Ry and ano.
Highest number reached on regular call, 9447.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Will of:
Catherine Murphy.
Accounting of:
John W Wormell,
Sophie H Cole,
Michael Martin,
William Flood,
Henry Hamm.
Estates of:
Mary J Devern,
John D Koone,
Mrs Fay,
Carl Ehrler.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.
Re Smith, alleged inc.
Strang‹ Nass El RR.
Hoffman‹ Brooks, (2.)
De Zego‹ Bowna, (3.)
McGrath‹ Martin.
Marchetti‹ Mosher.
Weeks‹ Nelson.
Gordon‹ Nas Elec RR.
Radinsky‹ Israel.
Bradley‹ Nass El RR.
Mason‹ Beisel.
Leichman‹ So Bkl Ry.
Garcia, Jr‹ Tuttle.
Twine‹ Nass El RR.
Kelly‹ B H RR.
Melton‹ NY Con RR.
Wallace‹ Flynn.
Christie‹ B H RR.
Joyce‹ Williams Stores

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.; Part II.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wilkins, as admx‹ I R T.
Lawson‹ Strayhall.
Rukstelis‹ Epstein.
Daley, an infant‹ B H RR Co.
Johanson‹ C I & B RR
Cohen‹ J. M. Gidding & Co, Inc.
Johann & Sons Co‹ Linch.
McTighe‹ N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.
Gierle‹ B H RR Co and another.
Benes, as admx‹ Oakes Mfg Co et al.
Kienzle, as admr‹ same.
Dauphin, as admr‹ same.
Smith‹ B H RR Co.
Ellerman‹ Mack & ano.
Henry, as admx‹ B, Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Reiss‹ Tomczak & ano.
Donowski‹ The Pullman Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2181.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Platt, J. Part II.—Tompkins, J. Part III.—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Moran‹ Kelly.
Hennes‹ Welsh.
Zimmerman‹ Union Ry.
Witt‹ Purcell & Gilfether.
Farley‹ Yonk RR (2.)
Lundy‹ Amer Transfer
Griffen‹ Rap Transit Subway Cons Co.
Petitte‹ NY C RR.
Isyszyank‹ Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Koch‹ Waterbury.
Longacre‹ Yonk RR (2.)
Ries‹ West El RR.
Clarke‹ Union Ry Co.
Conklin‹ Kaufman.
Genoa‹ Funk.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over:
Westchester-Dutchess Corp‹ Matthiessen.
Moulton‹ Moulton.
Niedzwiecka‹ West RR Co.
Krons‹ NY Int Rys Co.
O'Connor‹ Webber.
Highest number reached on call, 7394.
SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Winkler‹ Gainsborg.
Rangely Con Co‹ Rush
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Gibson‹ Gooes.
Scheeper‹ Sonburg (2.)
O'Neill‹ NY, N H & H RR.
Also for the hearing of motions.
Murphy‹ Yonkers RR.
Kleber‹ same, (2.)
Jones‹ Yonkers.
Carroll‹ City of Yonkers.
Sunrise Stor Co‹ N Y Stor Co, (2.)
Gordon‹ West El RR.
Trior‹ Guggolz.
Grindrod‹ West Co Brewing Co.
O'Reilly‹ Union Ry.
Wolski‹ Booth & Flinn.
Russell‹ Kelly.
Powers‹ West El RR.
Fusco‹ NY, NH & HRR
Flannery‹ N Y Rys.
Novak‹ Pennell.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Vickern‹ Hickson.
Corigliano‹ Gross.
Boddington‹ Burnett.
Same‹ Schmidt.
Hyatt‹ City of New Rochelle.
Highest number reached on call, 73944.
SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Winkler‹ Gainsborg.
Rangely Con Co‹ Rush
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Gibson‹ Gooes.
Scheeper‹ Sonburg (2.)
O'Neill‹ NY, N H & H RR.
Also for the hearing of motions.
Markenwnich‹ Markennwich.
T Hopper Co‹ Orvis.
Sherwood‹ Evans.

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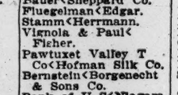

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ENGLISH to foreigners; French, Spanish lessons. Miss Grenbar, 336 West 113th St. Morningside 8231.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—26,373.
Notice is given that ISIDORE RUBINSTEIN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DENNISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

The Golden Glades
SEE THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS SKATERS
in the WINTER ICE SHOW AT THE GOLDEN GLADES
That Zip-Zippy Dinner Show at 7:15.
That Smart AFTER THEATRE SUPPER at 11:90.

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Dancing at 8 P. M. in the Balconades Ballroom.
Special Dinner, served in the Golden Glades every Sunday Night from 6:30 to 9 P. M. at $3 per cover.
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Afternoon Teas. Dancing 3 to 6

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted, Cash.—Better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2612.

BROADCLOTH AND FLANNELS Wanted.—Best red and tan. Rashkind-Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H., and BOTANY Wanted.—All shades; also Tricothes; cash. Farr, 5759.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Gray, navy, brown, and white. "Kiddie" Coat Co., 94 West 20th.

CLOTH Wanted.—K. O. F. W. French & Ward, any quantity, for cash. Military Headgear Co., Spring 5573.

CLOTH Wanted.—French, Ward, K. O. S. W., for cash. Military Headgear Co., 55 West 3d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at new styles in ladies' and misses' coats. Rosing & Cohn, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new, snappy models of better grade coats. 8 East 28th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—100 Winter coats, in burgundy, brown, green, taupe; will pay cash. M. H. Fienberg, Uniontown, Penn.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on a better grade only. First floor, 15 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Open to look at silk coats, all kinds, better grades only. 4th floor, 13 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders stylish Spring coats and suits, better kind. Smart Set, 10 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at and buying coats. 18 West 27th, Room 901.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted. — Jobber placing order on Spring coats. 28 West 25th, 9th floor.

COATINGS Wanted for Fall; pay cash. Superior Girl Coat Co., 117 Prince St.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Open for large quantity wide wale, white and brown. Albart Skirt Co., 110 West 26th St.

COTTON SERGES Wanted.—30, 32, and 36 inch, in different colors; open for large quantities. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. 1439 Broad.

COVERTS Wanted.—Deering, Milliken, or similar; also Pekin poplin. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th St.

COVERT, Duvet Delaine Wanted.—Clark & Dana 6250, F. and H.; Fall colors. Farragut 2616.

CREPES Wanted.—Striped Japanese cotton crepes; also Whitman's soisette; will pay cash. Call Chelsea 2674.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on serge, jersey, and silk dresses; popular and better grades; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash jobs party and evening dresses. Pearl, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted.—Good wool, any quantity, any width, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4000.

FLANNELS Wanted.—White Shaker, tan casing, 36-inch preferred. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9380.

GABERDINE Wanted.—Garfield 4666, Campbell 1563; all shades; spot cash. 9657 Farragut.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Good quality, at prices, all shades. Pansy, 145 West 30th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for plaid gingham of good quality. Mr. Finkelstein. Spring 9630.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open for quality ginghams; will pay cash. S. R. Kahn, 1,128 Broadway.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaid effects. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Wool and silks, wool plaids and stripes, corduroys. 24 West 20th St., sixth floor. Farragut 9955.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces at a price. Rubinowitz, International Apparel Co., 37-39 West 28th St.

KERSEYS AND POPLINS Wanted.—In navy, tan, and Pekin. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

KHAKI Wanted.—Open for a quantity of this cloth for ladies' coats. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Open for a large quantity, 85c. to 90c.; white only. I. Hollander & Sons, 6 West 22d St.

PANAMA Wanted.—All wool, any width, all shades, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Open for quantity of printed peau de Cygne. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Poplin, velour, and serges, all colors and qualities, any quantity, cash. Jacobus, 1,261 Broadway.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salts, peco, open for large quantities for cash. Greeley 6172.

POIRET TWILLS and Tricotines wanted in copen, tan, and gray. Gittleson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

POMPOM Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, 6373 Greeley. 29 West 36th.

POMPOM Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 0816; all colors. Madison Square 1540.

POM POMS and BLACK BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay cash. Farragut 3447.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, Clay, Pekin, and Quaker; will buy for cash. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St. Madison Square 1921.

POPLIN Wanted.—In all high shades, also black; also all kinds of different heavyweight velours and kerseys. Chelsea 6018. Spot cash.

POPLINS, VELOURS Wanted.—00610, 00077, all colors; 6709¼ black, 0360 all colors, or similar. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, black, Pekin, clay, gray, and 6301 serge. Barnett Goldstein, 18 West 21st St.

POPLIN Wanted. — High shade; also heavy and light weight velours and kerseys, 0936 serge; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted.—Dobson exchange for American; pay difference; tan tricotine. Greeley 1156.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for American poplin or similar; all colors. Madison Square 1540.

POPLIN Wanted.—Gray and Pekin for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St. Madison Square 6635.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for 6709¼ American poplins, navys and blacks. 9030 Farragut.

POPLINS Wanted.—All wool, high shades; open for quantity. Kaplan Bros., 22 W. 32d.

POPLIN, Velour Wanted.—American 00610, 00077, all colors, 0360 Clay. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS Wanted. — American, in high shades; will pay cash. Gramercy 6199.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar; spot cash for colors. Cohen, 113 West 17th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for American, all high shades. Farragut 5166.

SATEENS Wanted.—Open to buy several hundred pieces in black, 32 and 36 inch, at low prices. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 87 or Hamilton's 36-inch all-wool serge; interested in 150 pieces in different colors. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 4002, in colors. H. Wolfson, Dry Goods Importers Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

SERGES Wanted.—6234, 519, 104, 54289, 8158; poplin; also high shades velours and poplins. 3200 Gramercy.

SERGE Wanted.—780, navy, Delhi, burella. Spring shades; cash. Madison Square 7816.

SERGE, Tricotine Wanted.—285, Black, Garfield's 4718, high colors. Farragut 2616.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy American 6234 for spot cash. Jack Levy, 7 West 30th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 104, 94, 7301, or similar. Excello, 142 West 24th St.

SHEPPARD CHECKS Wanted.—50-50 construction, or 75 per cent. worsted and 25 per cent. cotton; also serges, 808, and poplins and velour. Heinlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Use 36th St. entrance.

SHEPHERD CHECK Wanted.—Black and white or worsted. 9415 Mad. Square.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber open for 1,000 wool poplin skirts, assorted colors; jobs also. 114 Grand St., in store.

SILK POPLIN Wanted.—Tusquahanna or similar, all shades. United Skirt, 12 West 21st St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Holden, Leonard's Silvertones in Pekin, army, gray, and all Fall shades. Chelsea 2570.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—In all Spring shades; spot cash. Branson Bros., 45 West 36th St. Farragut 2264.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for silver-tones in all colors for suits. Karp Bros., 45 West 36th St.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for all grades, all colors in silvertone velour. 9030 Farragut.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Spring shades; quantity. Tel. 2137 Greeley.

SILVERTONES, Poplins, Velours Wanted.—High shades only. 8883 Farragut.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Silk stripes and plaids, for cash; jobber ready to place regular business. Silk & Kohn Co., 1,182 Broadway, Room 1507.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Skirts Wanted.—High grade; for cash. Gottdiener, 4184 Franklin.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—In all shades, M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All colors. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—In all shades. Chelsea 7894.

TWEED Wanted.—Fisher, Kennedy, or similar grade, Wilson-Lawrence 681, all shades; Shaw's 108, all shades; will buy for cash, any quantity. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway. Phone Greeley 4582.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher-Kennedy tweeds, of any quantity, for cash. Call with samples, G. B. G. Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity of Spring velours, all shades. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. Farragut 4717.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 0359, 15020; all colors. Madison Square 1540.

VELOURS, KERSEYS Wanted. — Heavy weight, all makes. Henry L. Bunin, Madison Square 2426.

VELOURS Wanted.—Americans, all colors; spot cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st St. Gramercy 440.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted — Also silvertones. Cohen & Adelman, 35 West 31st.

VELOURS and Pomposms Wanted. — All shades. Madison Square 6777.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cash paid for serges, poplins, and silk velours. Call Mad. Sq. 2985.

WOOL VELOUR Wanted.—American 0360, all colors; will pay cash. Schaner & Hirsch, Farragut 5714.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BAGS.—Lines that sell, cretonne knitting bags, shopping bags, school bags. The Nitram Mfg. Co., 200 5th Av.

CHECKS.—All worsteds, (Garfield,) serge 519, poiret, botany 5920, Lorraines, 3617, U. S. 235, Laussers, Vigereaux 503, Folwell hairline 159, 644. Essay Commercial Company, 20 West 33d St. Phone 6375 Madison Square.

CHIFFON CLOTH and lining, also crepe chiffon, all colors, special low prices. Farragut 4820.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line, best ever; attractive styles, prices right; our pom pom coats made us famous; take a tip—visit our new showroom. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values in poplins, velours, and fancy; $3.75 to $19.50; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retail buyers, misses', ladies', Alva, Isotta, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—500 wool plush coats to close out; all colors; immediate delivery. Simplex Cloak Co., 12 West 32d.

COATS.—Job lot last year's Spring check and serge coats, $2 net. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st.

COATS.—150 silk plush coats to close out at a price. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles; sacrificing Fall coats. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—High-grade girls' Spring coats. Julius L. Goldstein, 158 West 23d St.

COATS.—Full lined, self collar; all shades; bargain. Peerless, 1 East 25th St.

COATS.—Fall coats, immediate delivery; Spring line ready. Derick, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Discarded samples; will sell out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS. — Very fine velours, fur-trimmed; plain; close out. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—To close out 50 cloth coats, large seal collars. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Large quantity to close out below price; exporters and jobbers, attention. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Waists, 75 dozen; sold in jobs. 114 West 26th, 12th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Colors, 4 thread, $1.05; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—American, serges, 7301, 6234, 888, 809, Parker Wilder, 36-inch. Farragut 9b12.

DRESSES. — Wonder values of the town! Silks, serges, at $8.25 up; jerseys, (wool,) $10.50 up; voiles, ginghams, &c., at $3.75 up; lovely styles, including stout sizes; large stock; for immediate delivery. Wonder Dress and Costume Co., 152 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool Jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 58 West 35th. 5995 Greeley.

DRESSES.—Stout dresses of assorted colors and materials for immediate delivery at reasonable prices. The Stout Dress House, 130 West 17th. Chelsea 8093.

DRESSES.—One thousand novelty jerseys, serges, chicken silk dresses on the rack for immediate delivery. Kaufman Bros. & Ruchman, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Have fine styles all-wool serge dresses, $6.75 to $12.75, for immediate delivery; best values. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES, serge, big quantity, to close out, $3.25; silk dresses, taffeta, and stripes, size 75. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Special values, serge, $6.75 up; Spring line; silk dresses, $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, 500, all wool French serge, at $6.75; regular. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses, immediate delivery, $8.50 up. Liberty Dress and Skirt Co., 126 West 22d.

DRESSES.—French serge; immediate delivery; $6.25. Empire Waist & Dress Co., 38 West 18th St. Chelsea 7724.

DRESSES.—French serge dresses at a price; immediate delivery. Sylvia Dress House, 139 West 25th St., Farragut 9039.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Appelbaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES. — Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES. — Desirable jobs on dresses. Frankel American Dress Co., 56 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Amazing values; silks, serges; pick from racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Nobby styles, silk and serge dresses at sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 W. 27th.

DRESSES, Serges, and Silk Jobs.—Will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jobs 25 silk of the better kind. 48 East 20th St., second floor.

FAILLE.—Silk, flowered and white ground; high lustre; 10 pieces, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 187 West 26th.

GABARDINES and Serges.—Garfield 4666, 519, all colors. Chelsea 1062.

GEORGETTES.—35 pieces very heavy domestic, white and flesh, at $1 per yard; 8% cash. R 190 Times.

GEORGETTES.—All colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GEORGINE.—50 pieces, all colors, 85c.; 8 per cent. cash; big bargain. R 189 Times.

HOSIERY.—20,000 dozen men's hose in 180 and 200 needle in bundles, black, tan, and hello, at low prices. H. Wolfson, Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

HOSIERY.—13-inch ladies' fibre silk hosiery for immediate delivery. H. Isaacs, 222 4th Av. Gramercy 5022.

KHAKI.—Cox & Schreiber, Botany serge, 809 black, tan; reasonable. Gramercy 845.

KERSEYS, Newport Serge, and Garfield 519, also Delhi cloth, all colors. Chelsea 6018.

MIXTURES.—A. D. Juilliard 2076 at a price; cotton serges, also covert Suitings. Call Madison Square 781.

PIECE GOODS, wool checks, and plaids at reduced prices. Gramercy 8262.

POIRET TWILLS.—Navy and black. Telephone Chelsea 5058.

POM POMS.—6234, 6234, 647 Shaw's high poplin, 8344 Doral heavyweight and velour plush 8344. Gramercy 1074.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLIN.—Will exchange F. & H. Duvet de Laine for American poplin, high shades, at opening prices. L. Bauman & Co., 12 East 33d St.

POPLINS.—Selden, Jamestown 6601, 6709½, Clarke Dana velours, Jerseys, cheviots. Farragut 9811.

POPLINS, SERGES, PANAMAS.—For immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,183 Broadway.

POPLINS.—American Brightwood, Scotia, Gera; also Panama. Gramercy 4475.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool, $1.55-$2.25; colors; imm. del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SAFE.—Marvin, 5 feet high, 27 inches depth, double doors; bargain. Wolerstein & Rensi, 110 West 27th. Tel. 8445 Farragut.

SATIN.—50 pieces black yarn dye satin to sell cheap; also taffetas and peau de cygnes; all colors. Posner Bros., 11 West 20th St., Chelsea 9859.

SATINS.—Flesh wash satins, 96c up. S. & A. Stern, 57 5th Av.

SATIN.—White and flesh, 95c. S. & A. Stern, 57 5th Av.

SERGES.—We have on hand the following serges: American 309-2, 6414, 637, 325, Whitman's 99, 9, 2205, Stevens 3020, Huebshman 41-103. Irko Woolen Company, 48 West 21st St. Chelsea 9899.

SERGES.—7614, 7122, 6002, S. B. G. L., C. F. S., C. S. G., 1066, 104, 99, 1210, 87, 4059, 4040, 5300, 6236, 3850, 1668, 495, 6284, 1006. Gramercy 4475.

SERGES.—200 pieces of Herd's O. D. serge, 612K; 5,000 yards of khaki cloth; 60 pieces of Farr. No. 1 black silk alpaca. Wartell, Stuyvesant 3362.

SERGES.—C. S. G. 6120, S. B. G. L. 519, 528, 6002, 87, 104, 106, 54221, 54289, 780, 1464. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. 1989 Gramercy.

SERGES.—Cleveland, 7713 navy, Panamas, Whitman's, 728 Juilliards, 54273 Fastolite, single warp 54-inch, navy and black. Gramercy 3779.

SERGE AND SILK DRESSES.—Immediate delivery; jobs to close out. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th.

SERGE.—30 pieces Amoskeag No. 6002 navy serge, $1.05. Sandegursky Bros., 848 Canal St.

SERGES.—54289, 7120, 104, 99, 9; immediate delivery. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st St. Gramercy 440.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors, below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—Style 4408, in all colors; special price. Telephone Franklin 1268.

SERGES. — 0036 Duvet de Laine, all colors; also Stevens's velours. Farragut 3139.

SERGES. — 6120, 7120, 11433, 1210. Israel Cummings & Bros., Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—21 qualities, storm and French. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

SERGES.—104, 5500, 7002, 7614, 1210, 7301, 311; cheaper than market. Chelsea 9192.

SERGES.—Garfield's 519, all shades. Mr. Bobrick. Farragut 2868.

SERGE.—519, navy, 11433-1155a. Telephone Farragut 9975.

SERGES.—800, $2; 9056, $1.87½; 54292, $2. Madison Square 596.

SERGE, 100 pieces Garfield 528 at $1.97½ net. Farragut 2331.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Fancy and velour checks, all sizes and qualities, at low prices. Madison Square 8608-8690.

SILK CAMISOLES. — Nice assortment, to close out; giving up that department. Kenilworth Mfg. Co., 7 East 17th St.

SILK SHIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta; $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK VELOUR, Du Nord, and Plushes Wanted for cash. Farragut 2648.

SKIRTS. — All wool velours, checks, and plaids; $2.75; assorted sizes and colors. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles; to close woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—All wool poplin, $7.90 net; other good values, regulars and stouts; also coats. Joseph Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

SWEATERS.—Pure silk and fibre, to close out; reasonable. Palm Knitting Co., 140 West 22d St.

TAFFETAS.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, all colors, immediate delivery, exceptional values; also good values in imported shantungs. K. Kanter, 110 East 23d St. Gramercy 1549.

TAFFETAS.—Colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Leitner Co., 1 East 28th. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS.—All colors, for immediate delivery; georgettes and crepe de chine. Red Bank Silk Mills, 418 4th Av., (store.)

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS, all colors; also checks and stripes; Peau de Cygnes, all colors. Ressner & Spiro, 160 6th Ave. Far. 464.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES.—All latest Spring colors. Republic Novelty, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Serges and poplins, all colors. Charles Goldman, 1,133 Broadway.

TRICOTINES.—Poiret twills, serges, poplins, all shades. Store, 418 4th Av.

TRICOTINE.—F. & H. colors 803 and 804, 2 pieces. Farragut 3647.

UNDERGARMENTS.—Silk; best ever made at any price; try us and be convinced. Minerva Undergarment Co., 49 East 21st.

VELOURS, heavyweight, light colors, suitable for ladies' or children's coats. Telephone Chelsea 5058a

VELOURS.—Spring shades Stevens at $2.50; Juilliard's, $2.15. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

VELOURS.—13046, 11050, 15020, 15021, 544, 13009, all colors. Louis Weinstein, Farragut 292.

WAISTS.—Georgette and crepe de chine; wonderful values; $3.75, georgette, and $2.25, crepe de chine; immediate delivery. Supreme Waist, 114 West 26th.

WOOL.—Shawmut wool, jersey, medium weight; 10 gold, 3 rose, 2 mustard, 1 Copen, 5 green, 1 tan; price $1.87½ net cash. X 238 Times Annex.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on georgette and crepe de chine waists, (jobbers;) bring samples. Call, after 11 o'clock, Room 502, 1,161 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors on wash dresses, bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractors, on better grade silk dresses; bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted silk dresses; orders giving out. 8th floor, 35 West 31st St.

Help Wanted.

BUSINESS MAN.—Wholesale dry goods and notion house requires ambitious, refined business man, capable of attending to general correspondence, credit, and handling employes; one of executive ability and long business experience, with highest credentials; rare opportunity for proper party; state age, full particulars, and salary expected. Ambitious, 249 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Wanted immediately, for resident buyer's office, general dry goods man, thoroughly experienced either in resident buyer's office or department store; no one else considered; state experience, age, salary and reference. N 144 Times.

GIRL who understands bookkeeping and can make herself useful about showroom. Call 1,182 Broadway, Room 1502.

SALESMEN.—Young man, draft exempt, to sell knit underwear to jobbing trade; state age, experience, salary, &c. Confidential, N 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Dress salesman, experienced man to call on office trade and department stores; good salary for the right man. X 602 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; monthly audits, investigations, systems installed, tax reports, books opened, balanced, financial statements. Business Efficiency Company, 47 West 34th St. Phone 3606 Greeley.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced for the cutting-up trade, cloaks and dresses, desirest to connect with a live-wire house. N 130 Times.

SALESMAN traveling South, muslin underwear, wants small line flannelette gowns. N 37 Times.

SILK SALESMAN, capable, experienced cutting-up trade, desires position with reliable concern; A1 reference. H 153 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6@6¼ p. c. for the best names
Saturday .....6@6¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Don't Lose Business by It.

The prevailing opinion among cloak and suit manufacturers, on the effect of the Monday closing on business, seems to be that it has not held up the placing of orders the least bit. It appears to be pretty generally agreed that as much business is placed during the five remaining days of the week as there would have been in six. "Our sales," said one local manufacturer, "have been improving at about the same ratio as they were before the Monday closing order went into effect. And, compared with last year week for week, we are not falling behind one particle. In fact, last week we went ahead of the same period a year ago."

Wherefore of Sports Clothes.

One reason given for the greatly increased demand for sports clothes for women is that women are becoming more active every year in outdoor sports of all sorts. "For instance," said one manufacturer, "my wife has become an ardent golf and tennis 'fan.' She has to have clothes suitable for each purpose. But who ever heard of women twenty years ago playing either of these games to any extent? The whole thing has become so much in vogue that now even those women who do not actually go in for outdoor sports dress as though they do. No woman's wardrobe is complete nowadays without an array of sports clothes as extensive as her pocketbook will permit."

A Bit About Prices.

A local gray goods man, in a spare moment yesterday, took time to compare current prices for gray goods with those that prevailed a year ago. To his surprise he found that the 1917 price for spot 39-inch 80 squares—10 cents—is the present quotation on 27-inch 64-60s for similar delivery. The latter construction was then quoted at 5¼ cents, which is an eighth of a cent higher than the figure considered normal on 38½-inch 64-60s before the war. Spot middling uplands cotton a year ago yesterday was quoted at the "high" price of 15.80 cents a pound.

Burlap Importers Are Worried.

In the absence of active trading, local burlap importers in this city had plenty of time yesterday to ponder over the possibility of burlaps being placed on the Government's list of imports not essential to the winning of the war. A place on this list, it appears from published reports, means an indefinite impost embargo, due to the need of more shipping for war purposes. With the trade already in a more or less demoralized state as a result of the present scarcity of freight space and various embargoes, the state of mind of importers was none too cheerful. Prices were nominally unchanged for spot goods on the bases of 17@17¼ cents for eight-ounce 40s and 21 cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width.

Llama Wool Coats Liked.

A large manufacturer of men's clothing with offices in this city is producing a line of Spring coats made from llama wool. These new garments are said to have proved unusually popular with buyers generally, and the original offering was quickly augmented. The llama wool fabric used is very soft and is said to have excellent wearing qualities, being one of the highest grades of wool obtainable. It has been used heretofore in the making of automobile robes, and this is believed to be the first time it has been employed extensively in clothing. The colors most sought in the new llama wool garments are tan, brown, green, burgundy, and chantilly.

Would Educate Public.

"A campaign should be inaugurated," said a prominent manufacturer of men's clothing in this city, "having for its purpose the education of the public on the relative values of all wool and wool and cotton mixed cloths. The material which has in it about 20 per cent. of cotton, if properly manipulated, is more durable and a better all-round cloth than one which is all wool but composed partly of shoddy. English mills make extensive use of cotton in many of their best fabrics because of this fact. The greater part of the buying public, however, does not realize this. The moment you speak of a 20 per cent. cotton fabric they think it is cheap or poor material. They should be brought to know that it is not."

Export License Question Settled.

It will be possible henceforth for cloak and suit manufacturers to obtain licenses on export orders for goods composed entirely or partly of wool, within twenty-four hours after making application. Through the efforts of Eugene L. Lezinsky, general manager of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the War Trade Board has agreed that hereafter it will not be necessary for all such applications to be forwarded to Washington, but they may be handled here in the local offices of that board in 45 Broadway. Mr. F. K. Nixon of the Bureau of Exports, in his letter to Mr. Lezinsky announcing this decision, expressed the board's appreciation of the association's hearty co-operation in securing the information desired with all applications in the past, and said that if applications sent to 45 Broadway are handled in the same way there will not be any delays.

Somebody Will Get Left.

It begins to look as if some of the country's Beau Brummels are going to run short of silk socks before the Summer is over. Thinking that the number of men now in Government service would lessen the call for such wares, more than one manufacturer turned his machines over to women's goods, which are also scarce. However, they now find they have played the wrong card and are receiving few calls from the jobbers. The jobbers in turn are getting them from the retail trade, who are at the threshold of their Spring season with a smaller assortment of silk half-hose on their shelves than at any other time since the consumer demand for them became general. According to a well-known salesman, the S O S in this case means "Send Our Socks."

Crude Rubber Prices Improve.

Crude rubber prices picked up a little in this market yesterday as a result of an improved demand on the part of dealers. Manufacturers continued to mark time, so far as important purchases were concerned. Spot prices on the Brazilian rubbers included 58@58½ cents for up-river fine, 37½ cents for up-river coarse and 37 cents for upper Caucho ball. These prices are lower than those asked at Para for the forward positions, where prices are quoted on the basis of 61 cents for up-river fine. Spot first latex was held at 52@52½ cents, with smoked sheets at 53 cents, due to its scarcity here. For April-September shipments they were quoted at 51½ and 50 cents, respectively.

Gray Goods Sales Were Fair.

Gray goods inquiries were numerous enough in this market yesterday, but business was again handicapped by the desire of buyers to get deliveries that the mills could not supply. Some printcloth sales were put through, however, including spot 39-inch 68-72s at 14½ cents. Most mills are now asking an eighth more for spots and nearbys, but it is still possible to buy contracts as low as 14½ cents. Spot sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were sold at 13 cents. Trading in fine gray cotton appeared to have slumped, and the demand for sheetings, except for nearby goods, also could have been larger. Among the sales of sheetings were 48-square, four-yards at 16¼ cents for delivery in June and July. Spot prices for printcloths ran this way at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	16¾	38½-inch, 64-60s	13c
39-inch, 72-76s	15½	38½-inch, 64-56s	13½
39-inch, 68-72s	14½	38½-inch, 60-52s	13c
39-inch, 56-44s	10½	38½-inch, 60-48s	11½
38½-inch, 64-64s	13½	27-inch, 64-60s	10

Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Max Gundersheimer, who was for some time associated with the Rogers Brothers Company, will leave soon for a trip through Southern territory in the interests of the Willerton Manufacturing Company, Inc., makers of flannel shirts, and Lesser & Oppenheimer, Inc., manufacturers of shirts. Both concerns are located in this city.

The local office of B. Lowenstein & Brothers, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., has been removed from 22 East Seventeenth Street to 295 Fifth Avenue.

LOANS AGAINST MERCHANDISE EITHER RAW OR FINISHED
A. U. SURPRENANT
Commercial Loans.
10 Wall St. Phone Rector 7914
ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
26 Fifth Ave.

BUSH NAMES PORT AIDS.

Chief of Embarkation Takes Charge of Supply Shipments.

Irving T. Bush, who was recently appointed Chief of Embarkation for the Port of New York by Quartermaster General Goethals, took charge yesterday with a civilian staff of all shipments of supplies through this port for the American forces. It was announced that these duties were placed in the hands of civilians in order to get the benefit of the experience of able shipping men and to release much-needed army officers for other duties.

A statement by the War Board for the Port of New York said:

"The first step in the reorganization of the port movement was the appointment of Joseph T. Lilly of Norton, Lilly & Co., steamship agency, to the position of Director of Embarkation at Washington, in general charge of embarkation at all ports. Mr. Lilly immediately appointed Mr. Bush as Chief of Embarkation for New York. Mr. Bush has appointed W. J. Edwards of Norton, Lilly & Co. as Asistant Chief, in charge of the steamship division, and H. G. Simonds, Vice President of the Bush Terminal Company, in charge of the warehouse division. Charles H. Ketcham, formerly terminal agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, is in charge of the railroad division, and W. F. Hersey, formerly in charge of the Cunard piers, is to be General Superintendent of Piers and the loading of ships, with P. B. Blanchard of Turner & Blanchard, contracting stevedores, as assistant.

"Mr. Bush has requested T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Association of Longshoremen, to take charge of the employment and labor division, which will control the employment of the thousands of workers in all departments of the Embarkation Service. Mr. Bush has also appointed as executive assistants to him J. O. Hammit, formerly head of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and Lieut. Philip L. Gerhardt, formerly traffic manager of the Bush Terminal Company."

The work of the War Board and Embarkation Service will occupy the building at 45 Broadway, except the first floor, now occupied by the War Trade Board.

PAPERMAKERS IN SESSION.

Schedule of Wages Will Be Considered at Conference Today.

All branches of the paper manufacturing industry were represented at the annual sectional meetings of the trade yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria in connection with the annual conventions of the American Paper and Pulp Association and the National Paper Trade Association. Organizations affiliated with the American Paper and Pulp Association meeting yesterday included the Glazed and Fancy Paper, Tissue Paper, Cover Paper, Vegetable Parchment, and Technical Divisions. The Coarse Paper division of the National Paper Trade Association also met. The fine paper division of the National Association holds its annual session today, followed by the annual convention of the entire association.

A committee representing the paper and pulp manufacturers will confer at the Hotel Astor today with a committee from the various labor unions relative to fixing a schedule of wages for the year beginning May 1. The workers are demanding increased compensation under the proposed new schedule. Some of the manufacturers, it was said, had made voluntary advances in pay.

WESTERN PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

Initial Disbursement of 6 Per Cent. Voted on Preferred Stock.

The Western Pacific Railroad Corporation declared yesterday an initial dividend of 6 per cent. on the $27,500,000 preferred stock, due in quarterly installments beginning Feb. 20. The second payment of 1½ per cent. will be made April 1 and the others of equal amount on July 1 and Oct. 1.

The corporation is holding company for the Western Pacific Railroad, owning all of the latter's $75,000,000 stock. On this stock a dividend of approximately $2,000,000 was paid last December and from this return into the corporation's treasury the preferred stock dividend will be paid.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron Dry Goods Co.: H. S. Bandell, men's hosiery, furnishings; Mr. Weiss, boys' clothing, furnishings; 37 West 26th.

AKRON—Federman Dept. Store: L. G. Federman, suits, coats, children's coats; 116 W. 32d.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wm. Whitney & Co.: A. J. Palmer, rugs; 41 Union Square; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams Co.: R. E. Hollenbock, coats, suits; Imperial.

ALTON, Ill.—Junge Bros.: Mr. Jungk, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros. Co.: H. Winter, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; A. S. Helfrich, ready-to-wear; J. Scheeline, clothing; 28 E. 20th.

ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable & Co.: Miss Hill, perfumery; Miss Plank, art embroideries; 230 5th Av.

ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.: Miss A. M. Hill, representing; 230 5th Av.; Lathan.

ANDERSON, Ind.—

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1900.

Continued from Preceding Page.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—G. Blass Co.; M. H. Benson, bargain basement; J. N. Battle, silks; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; J. H. Wilson, linens; 1,150 B'way; Wallick.
LITTLE ROCK—The Leader Co.; J. W. Lewin, Spring merchandise; 1,199 Broadway.
LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Wiler & Wise; J. C. Rothernel, coats, suits, infants' wear; 1,170 Broadway; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES — Broadway Department Store; C. W. Bush, laces, trimmings, neckwear, ribbons, gloves, jewelry; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; Miss Johnson, waists, children's dresses, coats, sweaters; 225 5th Av.
LOUISVILLE—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; E. Palmer, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Miss E. Bennett, coats, suits, dresses, wraps, waists; 2 W. 37th.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. Mayer, furnishing goods, gloves, hosiery, umbrellas; 25 E. 26th.
LOUISVILLE—H. P. Selman & Co.; Mr. Osborne, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
LOUISIANA, Mo.—Younker Bros.; Miss R. Younker, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
LYNN, Mass.—Spalding D. G. Co.; W. B. Matson, cloaks, waists, hosiery; Brostell.
MARIETTA—Otto Bros.; C. W. Otto, women's ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
MARION, Ohio—J. H. Rawling & Sons; R. M. Rawling, coats, suits, dresses; Imperial.
MARYVILLE, Tenn.—Ellis, Chandler Co.; C. Chandler, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.
MAYFIELD, Ky.—Merit Mfg. Co.; J. R. Merrow, clothing; Gerard.
MEMPHIS—I. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; L. P. James, notions, jewelry; 1,150 Broadway.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—W. R. Moore Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Johnson, white goods; 250 Church.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; E. J. Bishop, linens, linings, wash, white goods; G. Wood, notions, perfumery, fancy leather goods, bags, women's neckwear, hdkfs.; F. B. Sharp, silks, taffetas; Miss E. Frank, women's underwear, children's dresses; 225 5th Av.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; P. Goldsmith, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—Sanders & Co.; E. D. Sanders, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; S. Marks, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss D. van de Water, notions, fancy goods; E. P. Schaefer, mdse. mgr.; 404 4th Av.
MILES CITY, Mon. — Lieberman & Goldstein; L. Goldstein, clothing, furn. goods, women's ready-to-wear; Albert.
MILES CITY, Mon.—H. Epstein, clothing; Breslin.
MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster Co.; B. C. Caufield, jewelry, leather goods; H. Greenblat, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; H. L. Breithaupt, cloaks, suits, furs; Marie Antoinette.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; C. Bauer, wash goods; J. J. Blumenfeld, merchandise manager; N. Cronin, neckwear, laces, embroideries; A. C. Fahsel, men's, boys' clothing; C. A. Neidhofer, rugs, carpets, draperies; L. A. North, dress goods, silks, velvets; Miss C. M. Spooner, fancy goods, art needlework; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE—T. A. Chapman Co.; C. Ritzler, furn. goods; Arlington.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cream City Bros.; S. Herzog, general merchandise; A. Levitt, merchandise manager; 303 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Philipsen Co.; C. Herzfeld, dry goods; 1,133 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE — Herzfeld-Philipsen Co.; J. A. McDonough, domestics; 1,133 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Bitker Cloak & Suit Co.; J. L. Bitker, coats, suits; Mrs. J. L. Bitker, millinery; 1,101 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss S. A. Hanson, coats, suits; Miss C. Berry, waists; 225 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—"Benton's"; B. G. Heller, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis Dry Goods Co.; Miss J. Zimmerman, laces, neckwear, buttons, hdkfs., gloves; J. W. Thorpe, leather goods, jewelry, piece goods; 432 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS — Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss Baubee, millinery, trimmings; R. Knox, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 2 W. 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss King, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
MONETT, Mo.—Durnell D. G. Co.; W. F. Durnell, dry goods; Flanders.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Beckett Value Co.; G. M. Beckett, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.
NASHVILLE—Castner-Knett Dry Goods Co.; J. R. Minton, representing; 23 E. 26th.
NEW HAVEN — Shartenberg & Robinson; Miss R. Rosenberg, muslin underwear; O. C. Herman, carpets, rugs; A. A. Breton, housefurn. goods; E. C. Mackie, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; M. J. Allderige, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, kitchen furnishings, toys; E. Mackie, hosiery; O. Herrmann, floor coverings; M. J. Aldridge, notions, jewelry, paper patterns, toilet, art goods; Miss R. Rosenberg, representing; 404 4th Av.
NEW LONDON, Conn.—S. A. Goldsmith Co.; Mr. Dreyfus, dry goods; 105 Grand.
NEW ORLEANS — Krauss Co., Ltd.; H. Blatnikoff, millinery; 48 Leonard.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; E. Engel, linens, blankets; Mr. Gemmel, laces, dress trimmings; Mr. Mason, dress goods, silks; Mr. Halbach, carpets, rugs; Mr. Barnum, merchandise manager; 15 E. 26th.
NOBLEVILLE, Ind.—Osborne D. G. Co.; E. Osborne, general mdse.; Wallick.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; Miss M. L. Brown, art embroideries; 1,239 Broadway.
NORFOLK, Va.—New York Sample Store Co.; M. Manheimer, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th; Bristol.
NORFOLK, Va.—E. & M. Hirschler Co., Inc.; M. Hirschler, domestics; 72 Leonard.
NORFOLK, Va.—O. K. Outfitters; F. Greenberg, jobs Fall coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.
NORFOLK, Va.—G. Nagle, jobs Fall coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash. — W. E. Draper, Inc.; W. E. Draper, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. E. Woods, toys; 432 4th Av.
OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; G. Tichenor, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 116 W. 32d.
OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; P. A. Faris, hosiery, notions; L. M. Wright, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway Longacre.
OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright Sons Co.; W. H. Wright, gen. mdse.; 1,170 B'way.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Baker-Hanna-Blake Co.; A. E. Bottoms, notions; 395 B'way.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Heyman & Goldsandt; F. Goldsandt, clothing; Aberdeen.
OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss C. Jones, ribbons; Miss Turnbull, laces, 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA — Beddo Clothing Co.; E. Beddo, ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; C. A. Sandberg, housefurn. goods; D. Carter, toys; 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; W. H. Chute, art needlework; 1,261 Broadway.
OTTUMWA, Iowa—J. B. Sax Co.; J. B. Sax, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
OWASSO, Mich.—C. A. Lawrence, general mdse.; B'way Central.
PADUCAH, Ky.—W. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Rieke, men's furn. goods, carpets, upholstery; 404 4th Av.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Suprise Store; Miss A. Lambard, women's ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; C. H. Clark, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Falk & Friedman; A. Friedman, women's ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway; Sherman Square.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Ready-to-wear Store; A. Friedman, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss O'Donnell, suits, dresses; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Co.; H. A. Norwick, suits; 1,182 B'way; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss L. Cohen, jobs Spring suits; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, Mrs. I. Granley, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Fischer & Co.; H. Fischer, waists, dress mats; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Feinrold & Stumacher; M. Feingold, women's suitings; 1,182 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA — L. W. Hirsch Co.; S. Einhorn, infants', children's wear; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA, — Blauner's; I. Blauner, jobs cotton waists, sweaters; Miss Corman, jobs wash skirts; H. Kamholz, silk, serge dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; M. Hirsch, muslin underwear, kimonos, house dresses, aprons, corsets; E. Einhorn, children's, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
PHOENIX — Charles Korrick & Bro.; Mrs. Hill, ready-to-wear; A. M. Elsfelder, hosiery, underwear, fancy goods, hdkfs., toys, bargain basement mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—The Rosenbaum Co.; Miss F. Grasterfield, basement ready-to-wear; Miss R. Grasterfield, suits; M. E. Baer, G. Sear, basement millinery; Miss A. R. Stein, neckwear, veilings; A. Rogers, piece goods; Miss O. Grieve, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; E. J. Gattman, basement underwear; Miss Long, S. G. Kerngood, millinery; J. H. Harris, children's, girls' wear; Mr. Young, candies; Mr. Horne, toys; M. Lipman, jobs dress goods; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; S. J. McCallom, representing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; H. A. Koch, Miss Broderick, silk underwear, petticoats, kimonos; Miss Kessler, hosiery, gloves; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum; Mrs. N. Kerr, coats; P. L. Cohen, millinery; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery Co.; A. C. McFonald, notions, bags, stationery; Miss C. H. Nelson, art goods; L. A. Dempsey, housefurnishing goods; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; C. H. Durham, domestics; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. J. Steinberg, Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Ernst, Miss Hobe, Miss Lambert, Miss Seathaler, millinery; Miss J. Webb, women's suits; Miss Toole, misses', children's, juniors' coats, suits, dresses; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. A. Koch, Miss Loeb, jobs waists; 470 4th Av.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; C. Koppner, coats, suits, dresses; 404 4th Av.
PORT ARTHUR, Texas—Toggery Shop; A. Bluestine, men's, women's clothing; Aberdeen.
PORT HURON, Mich.—White Credit Clothing Co.; J. H. Hartford, clothing; Herald Square.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Bros. Co.; A. N. Horr, housefurn. goods; 105 Grand.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; C. W. Conant, toys; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. R. Libby Co.; J. H. Wildes, Jr., furnishing goods; 351 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft Co.; O. F. Hunt, pictures; 1,270 B'way; Bristol.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. B. Eastman, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Goldberg Co.; G. Goldberg, jobs Fall coats; 1,170 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—J. Samuels & Bro.; M. G. McCaughy, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Miss M. Wenizol, fancy goods; 23 E. 26th.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Drease, men's, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—Home Store; H. D. Kurtz, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—C. K. Whitner & Co.; J. H. Servis, coats, suits; Breslin.
RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. P. Hasemeier, wash goods; Flanders.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. R. Scott, dress goods, silks, trimmings; Miss M. L. Comahl, representing; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; J. E. Bowman, piece goods; 1,150 Broadway.
ROANOKE—Geo. MacBain Co.; O. H. Highbarger, dress goods; C. H. Smith, upholstery goods; A. A. Johnson; domestics, wash goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. G. Powers, books, Easter Goods; A. Dumpf, men's furnishing goods; D. G. Meagher, boys' clothing; G. F. Merrick, millinery; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss C. Gibney, ribbons; Miss H. Moriarity, laces, trimmings; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Statt, woolens; 200 5th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—H. L. Wortham & Co.; H. L. Wortham, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
ROCKLAND, Me.—W. O. Hewett Co.; W. D. Talbot, coats, suits, furn. goods; Miss Wenner, Miss Pratt, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
ROME, N. Y.—F. E. Bacon Co.; A. Bacon, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
SAGINAW, Mich.—The M. W. Tanner Co.; W. Murray, piece goods; G. W. Bixby, coats, suits; Fiske Wood, merchandise manager; 1,170 Broadway.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. Daley, domestics, linens; 230 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. J. McNamee, representing; 230 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. M. Waley, ribbons, laces, wash goods; 230 5th Av.
SALEM—W. G. Webber Co.; W. T. Lander, dress goods; 404 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Keith-O'Brien Co.; M. Oberndorfer, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
SAN ANTONIO—E. Polhemus & Co.; Miss E. Polhemus, millinery; Navarre.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. L. Reedy, shoes; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Meyer Cloak & Suit Co.; B. F. Meyer, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; H. McCracken, hosiery, knit underwear; 114 5th Av.; Marie Antoinette.
SAN FRANCISCO—Sweet Sixteen Co.; L. Harris, dresses; 1,199 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO—Gould, Sullivan Co.; L. Harris, dresses; 1,199 Broadway.
SARATOGA, N. Y.—E. D. Starbuck & Co.; E. D. Starbuck, G. D. Carr, L. A. Norton, dry goods; 97 Grand.
SEATTLE—Bon Marche; T. Goldie, domestics, linens, wash goods; 230 5th Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; W. Kenner, house furn. goods, trunks, bags; 460 4th Av.
SIOUX CITY—Pelletier Co.; Miss N. Engebretson, misses', children's wear; A. S. Peck, men's clothing, furnishings, trunks, bags; J. Harth, housefurn. goods, toys; 116 W. 32d.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—T. S. Martin Co.; J. H. Meyers, dress goods, silks; Breslin.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive Co.; Miss Dahl, ladies' wear; 1,123 Broadway; Laurelton.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. M. C. Woods, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; Miss L. Wheeler, millinery; Miss M. O'Brien, cloaks, suits; Miss Higgins, misses', children's muslin underwear; M. F. Tucker, ready-to-wear; 351 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Netter-Ullman Mercantile Co.; M. Netter, ready-to-wear; 1,138 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole Dry Goods Co.; Mr. McHattie, dry goods; 105 Grand.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Reps Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Reps, general mdse., ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio — The Hub; L. F. Anathan, jobs Winter coats, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Wilmot, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. H. Packard, silk underwear; 395 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vanderwoort-Barney D. G. Co.; J. A. Spring, domestics, linens; 23 E. 26th; Marie Antoinette.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent Bro. D. G. Co.; M. L. Salomon, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; J. P. German, silks, velvets; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; L. C. Fuller, women's suits; M. Baer, laces, handkerchiefs; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Harris Stores Co.; E. S. Cresby, women's, men's furnishing goods; New Strand.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; H. M. Blankenstein, jewelry, leather goods; D. I. Goldstone, men's furnishing goods; H. S. Kline, linens, white goods; 37 W. 28th.
ST. LOUIS—A. Deutsch, coats, suits, dresses, waists; McAlpin.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; M. L. Solomon, men's clothing; Miss Hutmacher, millinery; S. A. Dobringer, mdse. mgr.; Miss L. Wehmeyer, art needlework yarns; 470 4th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; C. H. Brown, dress goods, silks; 1,261 B'way.
ST. PAUL—"Benton's"; R. V. Belik, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 1,133 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; R. J. Williams, linens; 1,261 B'way.
STREATOR, Ill.—F. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d; Latham.
SWEETWATER—The Style Shop; Mrs. E. F. Banner, spring merchandise; 1,199 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell, Dyer Co.; Miss M. E. Doyle, millinery; Miss K. O. Toole, women's gowns; Miss K. Meehan, waists; 44 E. 23d.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss M. A. Sullivan, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
TACOMA Wash.—McCormack Bros.; P. Driscoll, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 405 Lexington Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Siegel Store; S. Petersdorf, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss K. Welsh, jewelry, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—Neuhausel Bros.; M. J. Glisdorf, coats, suits; A. Rumpf, blankets; Wallick.
TOLEDO—Reynolds-Monro Co.; G. R. Monro, coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. W. H. Hosack, waists, petticoats; 470 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. I. Bradt, art needlework; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; M. R. Foor, domestics; 234 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; Miss L. E. Ringleman, laces; Miss M. E. Lee, representing; 1,170 Broadway.
TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; H. E. Barry, men's, boys' clothing; 23 East 26th.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss B. Murray, neckwear; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Thompson, Hudson Co.; E. A. Bedigneul, trimmed millinery, basement; 234 4th Av.
TROY, N. Y.—G. V. S. Quackenbush Co.; J. Madden, coats, suits; Imperial.
VALPARAISO, Ind.—B. C. Hirschland, dry goods; 1,161 B'way.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley Dry Goods Co.; L. L. Switzer, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. C. Daniels, fancy leather goods, jewelry; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON—S. Kann, Sons Co.; J. H. Boyce, domestics, wash goods, flannels; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods, lace curtains; Miss Hall, millinery; Miss Steagall, blouses, sweaters; 234 4th Av.
WATERLOO—Falan & Fleming; J. P. Falan, women's ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
WHEELING, West Va.—Sonneborn & Co.; Miss J. Heftley, Miss Tyler, millinery; Collingwood.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; Miss A. Norris, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
WILKES-BARRE—Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Co.; H. F. Holmes, bath rugs; 23 East 26th.
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—F. Ralff, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
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WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss M. J. Kelley, laces, trimmings; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; T. F. Ryan, perfumery; A. J. Gross, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
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YORK, Penn. — C. H. Bear & Co.; C. H. Bear, Jr., general mdse.; 44 E. 23d.
YORK, Penn.—J. MacLean Sons; Miss Fulton, waists, dresses; Miss Miller, children's wear; 432 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Youngstown Dry Goods Co.; A. C. Smith, notions, handkerchiefs; 72 Leonard.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber, Sons & Co.; L. L. Weber, cloaks, suits; 44 E. 23d.

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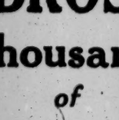
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PRISCILLA COATS for Misses
Are styled right up-to-the-minute and priced right-down-to-the ground.
Innumerable trim and youthful new spring models in all popular fabrics now on display.
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PERLMARK DRESSES
$12.75 to $22.50
Silks and Serges
Immediate Delivery from Stock
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Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats
Wool & Tweed Auto Coats
Novelty Rain Coats
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Military Equipment for Boys.
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MILITARY UNIFORMS
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Our Spring Line for 1918 of CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES Is NOW READY.
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THE GBG
Quality Silk Dresses
at economy prices are abundant in the Rosebud Showrooms. New models coming from the designers almost daily. Taffetas, Foulards, Georgettes. $6.75 to $16.50 each. Call often!
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Quality Merchandise Economically Produced.
Rosebud Silk Dresses
MFG. CO., INC.
Cordially invites you to visit their Spring collection of distinctively modelled popular-priced SUITS and COATS at their showrooms.
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HATS for The Trade
Several Hundred French Hats
Arrived on S. S. La Touraine
INSPECTION INVITED
The Avenue at Fifty-Second Street

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Novelties that are first in scope, first in value, first in rich originality.
Don't fail to see our Service Bags. A visit here is "profit-sharing."
SLOTE & SCHAFFER
"Knitting Bag Specialists"
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Princess Dresses
Means Styles, Values and Service.
PRINCESS DRESS HOUSE
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THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY COAT AND SUIT HOUSE OF BIG VALUES
Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, $6.75
American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $11.50
Complete line of coats and suits from $8.75-$18.50.
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
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Taffeta Dresses
ALL COLORS
6.75—8% off, 10 days
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134 WEST 37TH

Army & Navy
Officers' Dispatch Cases, Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Silk Hat Cords, Sheep Lined Army Coats, Uniforms.
Universal Trading Co.
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SKIRTS
Fine ready. Newest novelty. Wide range prices. See special No. 242 Assorted satin stripes, at... $3.25
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Serge Dresses, $6.75 to $13.75
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
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DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 118 W. 32D ST.

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GBG
MFG. CO., INC.
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KAYANEE WAISTS
TWO PRICES ONLY
$18 to $27 Doz.
in Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Satins, Satin Striped Tubs and Heavy Japs.
It will be difficult to find more value than is available in the Kayanee line at the prices and in the materials mentioned.
KAYANEE WAIST CO
20-28 WEST 33rd ST. NEW YORK
TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 254-57-58-59

Made-in-America CANVAS
Best Under-collar Canvas in the world!
Best in Quality!
Best in Value!
Produced Solely by
Denzer-Nathan
611-1 Broadway, New York.

GINSBERG BROS.
3-5-7 West 35th Street
Values you can't resist
DRESSES
WAISTS
For immediate delivery

Toy Buyers
Miss "NAJO" wants to see you today in room 124 of the HOTEL IMPERIAL
She's Some Doll

Acorn Brand S. L. Munson Co
WAISTS, SMOCKS, & DRESSES
N. Y. Salesroom
Brunswick Bldg., 5th Ave. & 20th St.
Munson made

SKIRT SPECIALS
Biggest Line... Immediate Deliveries.
No. 3464: All Wool Mangish Plaid in contrasting colorings, pleated, shirred back, novelty belt. Trimmed with large pearl buttons. Price $3.87½ Net.
Ask to see our No. 1634: A Barrouteau Skirt in 10 popular shades.....$5.75
GOLDSTEIN CO., 43 W. 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS
Spring Styles BEST EVER.
Leading House on POMPOMS.
SHAPIRO & DAVIS, Inc.,
LOCATED
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To Yield 7½%
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Prices to yield 5%
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BOSTON CHICAGO

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Digest of Financial News and Important Happenings During 1917
We shall be pleased to send you this booklet upon request.
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INVESTMENT Opportunities for 1918 are described in a new booklet of the securities of Byllesby Utilities which serve more than 360 cities and towns in sixteen states.
Intrinsic values of these investments are found in the basic strength of the companies and in their earnings records.
The sound position of these nationally essential service companies continues firm and unimpaired.
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Two-Year 6% Secured Notes To Yield About 7½%
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Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices React in Many Issues and Activity Declines—Call Money Advances.

The advance maintained through several successive sessions on the Stock Exchange was interrupted yesterday by a moderate reaction which left the list irregular, but with most stocks showing moderate losses for the day. There was a marked contraction in activity, a not unnatural reflection of the change in the news on which the spirited advance was based. Notwithstanding warnings against placing too much credence in the accounts of the labor troubles in Germany, traders chose to appear disappointed at the comparative ease with which the military authorities seem to have restored at least a semblance of order. What promised to be a very helpful factor, the prospect of an abandonment of the Monday labor holidays, was nullified by the return of cold weather and the practical agreement indicated in the early dispatches that it would be necessary to continue to conserve coal in this way for at least the next few Mondays. The return of the old difficulty over railroad wages, heightened this time by the obvious necessity for increased wages in nearly every line to meet the unprecedented advance in living costs, was also an influence against a continuation of the upward movement.

The attention of traders was largely occupied yesterday by the performance of a few issues in which a strong speculative following has been built up, among them General Motors and Distillers. The strength in the former has been due in no small measure to the close control which a small group of capitalists has over a large proportion of the floating supply of the stock, a control which has been used to force short covering at the will of the managers of the new campaign. Other motor shares were sympathetically strong yesterday. Steel reacted, as did the Marine issues and a number of the equipment stocks.

Peace talk has been lulled by the consistent refusal of the allied leaders to be inveigled into making serious counter-proposals to the indirect tenders launched at Brest-Litovsk. The huge cost of this country's war burden has not yet reached the totals for which preparation was made some months ago. Estimates made the total outlay for the United States for the first ten months approximately $7,100,000,000, or at the rate of $24,000,000 per diem, but more than half this sum has been accounted for by loans made to the Allies. With the current rate of increase in expenditures it appears likely that this nation will round out its first year of war at a total cost of nearly $10,000,000,000. Call money was firmer yesterday, most of the day's loans commanding 5½ per cent. A new offering of British Treasury bills was made at 5% per cent.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Shipping Shares Are Strong Features on Amalgamation Rumors.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The stock market was quietly cheerful today, gilt-edged securities picking up a fraction now that the sales of war bonds are decreasing.

Shipping shares were strong features on amalgamation rumors, and Egyptian securities, especially oils, were prominent. English tin shares had a good tone and home rails were firm. Hull and Barnsley Railway shares advancing four points on the declaration of an increased dividend.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 57 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5½	Renewals	5½
Low	3	Last	5½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATE'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5%	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5%	Ninety days	6
Four months	5%	Four months	6
Five months	5%	Five months	6
Six months	5%	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 2%@1¾%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5 @5½

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼@5¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76 7/16	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
France—				
Demand	5.72	5.72	5.72	+.00¼
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.72	5.70
China—		
Hongkong	72.25	72.75
Peking	110.50	110.75
Shanghai	103.50	103.75
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	43.625	44.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	8.57	8.56
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	52.00
Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.00	33.375
Copenhagen	31.85	31.90
Christiania	31.85	32.25
19.30 Spain	24.10	24.20
South America—		
32.42 Rio	26.34	26.44
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.86	43.96
5.1826 Switzerland	4.53¾	4.51¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $353,145,-346; balance, $37,550,877; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,410,952; Federal Reserve credit balance, $28,237,603.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10.3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 48¼d, unchanged; in New York, 86⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 69c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,433,634	$97,336,174
Internal revenue—		
Corporation income	577,273	29,501,467
Individual income	307,598	16,257,785
Excess profits	246,193	12,988,160
Miscellaneous	6,411,381	397,440,874
Miscellaneous revenue	2,689,271	128,304,988
Total receipts	$11,665,354	$681,829,450
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	133,131,041	2,599,314,143
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	353,683	245,912,308
Expenditures	144,796,399	3,281,143,524

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Payable.	Record.
Atlantic Steel	.*15	Ex Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Cres. C. G. M. & M.	10c	M Mar. 10	Feb. 8
Int. Nickel	$1	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Quaker Oats	3	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Quaker Oats	1	Ex Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Quaker Oats pf.	1¾	Q May 31	May 1

*Payable on second Liberty Loan bonds.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	496,154	936,510	431,191
Year to date	15,267,677	22,788,156	20,223,298

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	80	100	Adams Express	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	—1¾
27	28½	100	Advance Rumely	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
..	..	50	Aax Rubber	50	50	50	50	..
2⅜	2½	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
2⅜	2½	4,800	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	4,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22⅝	23⅝	21⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
74	75¼	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	75	75	74	75	..
90	92	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91	91	91	91	..
77⅛	77⅞	600	Am. Beet Sugar	78	78	77	17½	— ⅛
38	38⅛	2,100	Am. Can	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38	— ⅛
90	90½	100	Am. Can pf	90	90	90	90	..
72	72⅝	600	Am. Car & Fdry	72	72	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
31¼	32	400	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	31¼	31¾	— ⅛
12⅝	13	400	Am. Hi. & Leather	13¼	13¼	12⅝	13	— ⅛
57¼	58	1,600	Am. H. & L. pf	58½	58½	57	57⅝	— ⅛
57	57½	400	Am. International	57½	57⅝	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	34	4,000	Am. Linseed	34	34¼	33⅝	34	— ⅛
75	75⅝	800	Am. Linseed pf	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75¼	+ ⅛
58½	59	1,000	Am. Locomotive	58	58½	57⅝	58½	— ⅛
12¾	12⅝	4,000	Am. Malting	11	13⅛	11	13⅛	—1⅛
56	56½	1,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	54	56⅝	54	55⅝	—1½
83½	83⅝	6,800	Am. Smelt & Ref	82½	83⅝	82⅝	83⅛	— ⅛
60⅜	61⅛	500	Am. Steel F'dries	61	61	60	61	—1
105¾	107	200	Am. Sugar Ref	105½	106½	105⅜	106½	—1½
86¾	86⅞	1,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	87	87	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
107¾	108½	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¼	109¾	108	108	— ½
163	166	400	Am. Tobacco	163	164	162	164	+1
98	..	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	98	98	98	98	+1
53	53½	6,100	Am. Woolen	51⅞	53½	51¼	53¼	+1⅝
93½	94	100	Am. Woolen pf	93⅜	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
30½	31	5,500	Am. Writing P. pf	29⅝	31¼	29⅝	30⅝	+1⅛
14	15¼	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
63¼	63⅝	8,200	Anaconda Copper	63⅞	63⅝	62⅝	63¼	— ⅛
58½	59	200	Associated Oil	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58½	— ½
84	85	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	84⅞	85	84⅝	85	..
81⅜	82	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81½	82	81½	81½	— ½
..	9	100	At. Birm. & At	9	9	9	9	..
90	91	500	Atlantic Coast Line	92	92	91	91	..
108⅜	109⅜	3,800	At., Gulf & West I	110¼	110¼	108½	109½	— ½
63⅝	64¼	2,700	Baldwin Loco	64¼	64¾	63	64¼	+ ⅜
51¼	51½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	51¾	51¾	51	51⅜	— ⅜
100	100¼	100	Barrett Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
77¼	77½	18,500	Beth. Steel class B	78⅜	78⅝	76¼	77⅜	—1
101⅝	102	900	B. S. S p.c.pf.s.r.f.p	102½	102½	101⅝	102	— ½
22	22¼	500	Booth Fisheries	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	— ¼
44¼	44⅝	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	—1
108¾	110	200	Burns Brothers	108	108	108	108	..
10	19½	700	Butte & Superior	19½	19½	19	19	— ½
88¾	89	200	California Packing	88½	88⅞	88½	88½	..
15½	15⅝	300	California Petrol	15½	15⅝	15¼	15½	..
43⅜	44⅛	600	California Pet. pf	45	44	43	44	+ ⅜
146¾	147⅝	2,350	Canadian Pacific	147⅝	147⅝	146½	147¼	—1½
80	89	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	82	82	82	82	+5
45	45½	100	Central Foundry pf	45	45	45	45	—1¾
71¼	71½	26,829	Central Leather Co	70¾	72	69⅝	71¼	+ ⅝
105	110	100	Central Leather pf	105	105	105	105	+1
31⅜	32	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ⅛
83	84	900	Chandler Motor	81	83⅝	81	83½	+2¾
53	53¾	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	43	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43	43	42	42¾	— ⅛
74	74½	500	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	75	75	74¼	74½	— ⅛
20¼	20⅜	2,300	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	20⅜	20½	20	20¾	— ⅛
62	63	10	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c.pf	63	63	63	63	..
52	53½	10	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c.pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
16⅝	16⅞	1,000	Chino Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	44¼	1,900	Chino Copper	44¼	44¼	43⅝	44	— ⅛
33⅝	34½	1,000	Columbia Gas & El	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅞
90¼	92½	100	Consolidated Gas	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
90	92½	100	Continental Can	90	90	90	90	—3
50	50	100	Continental Insur	44	44	44	44	—1
33¼	33¾	4,400	Corn Products Ref	33⅝	33⅝	32⅞	33¼	— ⅛
94	95	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅝
57¼	57⅝	2,590	Crucible Steel	57	57⅝	57	57⅝	— ⅛
87	80	100	Crucible Steel pf	88	88	88	88	—1
30⅞	31½	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
79⅝	80¼	230	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	80	80	80	80	— ½
150	160	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	150	150	150	150	—2
6¾	7¼	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
100	106	20	Detroit Edison Co	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	— ⅛
42⅜	42⅞	35,100	Distillers' Secur	41	43¾	40	42⅞	+1⅝
14⅜	15	1,800	Erie	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
23	23½	100	Erie 1st pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
32½	34	100	Federal M. & S. pf	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+2½
35	35½	800	Gaston, W. & W	34½	25	34½	35	..
37	39	100	General Cigar	37⅞	37¾	37½	37⅜	+2½
137½	137¾	2,700	General Electric	139	139	136⅜	137¾	—1½
138⅜	139	13,800	General Motors	134⅜	140¼	131⅜	139	+8¾
84	87	200	General Motors pf	85	85	85	85	..
48	50¼	3,800	Goodrich Co. (B. F.)	47⅜	50¼	47	49	+1
91¼	92½	100	Great Northern pf	92	92	92	92	..
27½	27⅝	3,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
42¼	43	300	Greene-Cananea	42¼	42¾	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
90	94	200	Gulf States Steel	90	90	90	90	—2
41½	42	100	Hartman Corp	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
38⅜	40	800	Hartshorn & Speer	38½	39	38½	39	— ⅛
45⅞	46	800	Inspiration Copper	46	46	45¼	46	— ⅛
8¼	8½	100	Interboro Consol	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
47⅜	49⅝	100	Int. Agricultural pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+1⅝
70	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp	70	70	70	70	—1
24⅝	24⅞	3,000	Int. Mer. Marine	23¼	23¼	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
94	94⅝	21,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	94⅛	95	93⅝	94⅜	— ⅛
28	28½	4,000	Int. Nickel	28¼	28⅞	27⅝	28½	+ ¼
32⅞	33	10,000	Int. Paper	32	33¼	31½	33	+1⅜
63	63½	600	Int. Paper pf., sta	62	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
50	52	100	Kan. City South. pf	50	50	50	50	—1
46	47	200	Kelly Spring Tire	46	46	46	46	— ⅝
33	33⅝	1,300	Kennecott Copper	33	33¼	32¾	33¾	— ⅛
92	96	55	Kings Co. ELL. & P	93	93	93	93	..
76	77	500	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	77¼	77	77	— ½
57	58	200	Lehigh Valley	58	58	57½	57½	—1½
104	104½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¾	+ ¼
97	98	100	Manhattan Elev	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
31	32	3,200	Maxwell Motors	28⅝	31⅝	28¼	31½	+ ⅜
63½	64⅜	1,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	60	64⅞	60	64½	+ ⅜
25	25⅞	4,500	Max. Motors 2d pf	23¼	26	23¼	25	+1½
91¾	92½	7,500	Mexican Petroleum	93½	93½	91⅝	92	—1¼
30¾	31	200	Miami Copper	31	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
44½	44¾	600	Midvale Steel	45	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
22	22⅜	3,400	Missouri Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¾	— ⅛
45	46	100	Mo. Pacific pf	45	45	45	45	+1
107	115	100	Nat. Biscuit pf	110	110	110	110	+1
16½	16⅝	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	6,900	Nat. Enam. & St	44½	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
46	48	200	Nat. Lead	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+2⅛
18⅝	18⅞	600	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
131	131⅞	1,900	N. Y. Air Brake	128	131⅞	128	131	+4
71	71¼	1,600	N. Y. Central	71¼	71¼	70⅝	71	— ¾
29	30¼	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	30¼	30¼	30	30½	..
19½	20½	20	N. Y., Ont. & West	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
19	25	300	Norfolk Southern	21	21	20	20	..
105¼	106¼	900	Norfolk & Western	106¼	106¼	105¼	106¼	— ½
86	86⅛	300	Northern Pacific	86⅝	86⅝	86	86⅛	— ½
68⅞	69	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	68	69	68	69	+ ⅝
40¼	40⅝	13,100	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	40⅝	38¾	40⅝	+1⅜
60	67½	100	Owens Bottle Mach	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
88	90	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	90	90	90	89⅝	— ⅜
46¼	46½	1,900	Penn. R. R	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
52½	53	500	People's Gas, Chi	52	52½	52	52¼	— ⅛
12	13	300	Pere Marquette	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅛
52	55	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	54	54	54	54	—1
38½	38½	1,700	Pierce-Arrow	36	38⅜	36	38½	+2½
89	93	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	..
47	48	700	Pittsburgh Coal	47	48	47	48	+ ⅝
81	82	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	82	82	82	82	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	67	67	67	67	..
62½	63½	200	Pressed Steel Car	63	63	63	63	..
52⅜	53	900	Railway Steel Sp	52½	53¼	52½	53	— ⅛
23¾	24	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
73¾	75½	12,500	Reading	74	76¾	73¾	75¾	— ⅛
77	77½	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	78	78	76⅞	77	— ⅛
75	76	100	Royal Dutch t r	76	76	76	76	+ ⅜
67	68	100	Savage Arms	67	67	67	67	—2
10	10	200	Saxon Motor	10	10	10	10	—1
8	8½	200	Seaboard Air Line	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
151½	152	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	151½	151½	151½	151½	—2
38	39	12,500	Shell Co. of S. F	38	39	35¾	36⅝	—1
42	42½	600	Sloss-S. Steel & I	43½	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
84	84½	1,400	Southern Pacific	84⅞	84⅞	83⅞	84⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	23¾	1,000	Southern Railway	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
59¾	59¾	400	Southern Ry. pf	60¼	60¼	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	53	6,500	Studebaker Co	52⅝	53½	51½	52⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	48	800	Stuts Motor	47	47¾	46	47½	— ⅛
36	36½	300	Superior Steel	36⅛	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	— ⅛
84	87½	100	Worth. Pump pf. A	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅝

BRITISH BILLS OFFERED AGAIN.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that they had resumed offering British Treasury ninety-day discount bills, after suspending weekly sales for a fortnight. While heretofore the bankers have disposed of approximately $15,000,000 a week, it was said yesterday that this week the amount was considerably less. The rate fixed is 5¾ per cent. compared with 6 per cent. that has been paid in recent months. On Feb. 18 there will mature approximately $15,000,000 of bills dated Nov. 20.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Report. Jan. 31, 1918.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Jan. 26		$23,513,871.72
Receipts—		
Revenues	$833,543.80	
Miscellaneous	548,913.88	
	1,381,461.27	
		$24,894,332.99
Payments—		
General administration	$3,891,887.15	
Redemption of city debt	1,313,000.00	
Interest on city debt	12,410.96	
	4,217,298.11	
Balance Jan. 31		$20,677,534.88

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Jan. 26	$1,057,126.29	
Receipts	1,928,343.54	
	$2,985,469.83	
Payments	55,524.29	
Balance uninvested Jan. 31		2,930,043.54
Aggregate balances Jan. 31		$23,607,580.42

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	69.24	68.93	69.14	— .26
25 industrials	78.34	76.62	77.82	— .20
50 stocks	68.84	67.94	68.48	— .23

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 5	68.84	67.94	68.48	— .23
Feb. 4	Holiday.			
Feb. 2	68.84	68.30	68.71	+ .19
Feb. 1	69.48	68.30	68.52	— .39
Jan. 31	69.09	67.20	68.91	+1.95
Jan. 30	67.28	66.21	66.96	.15
Jan. 29	67.61	66.66	67.11	+ .64

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	69.48	Feb. 1	67.94	Feb. 5	68.48
1917	83.46	Sep. 21	77.24	Feb. 3	80.65
1916	89.06	Feb. 10	84.16	Feb. 28	85.02
1915	62.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	60.02
1914	73.14	Feb. 4	69.33	Feb. 26	70.49
1913	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	73.39
1912	78.61	Feb. 20	72.84	Feb. 1	76.25
1911	82.60	Feb. 6	78.87	Feb. 24	80.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	69.48	Feb. 1	64.12	Jan. 15	68.48
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	77.24	Feb. 3	81.96
	Full Years.				
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	83.23
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Feb. 5	77.31		Jan. 28		Holiday.
Feb. 4	Holiday.		Jan. 26	76.82	—.01
Feb. 2	77.28	+.08	Jan. 25	76.83	+.19
Feb. 1	77.25	—.18	Jan. 24	76.64	—.08
Jan. 31	77.43	+.14	Jan. 23	76.72	—.12
Jan. 30	77.29	+.20	Jan. 22	76.84	
Jan. 29	77.09	+.27	Jan. 21	76.84	+.04

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.43	Jan. 31	76.64	Jan. 24	77.31
†1917	79.48	Jan. 20	87.77	Feb. 6	87.77
	Full Years.				
1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.30
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.84
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	84.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

New York's Chief Bank Account.

Bankers appeared to be very much interested in the announcement that Alfred J. Johnson, the new City Chamberlain, had selected the Chase National Bank as the city's chief bank, and had withdrawn the bulk of the deposit held with the National City Bank, which for a great many years has held the honor of being the city's principal depository. The City of New York maintains accounts with a great many banks and trust companies, and in recent years the practice has been for the Chamberlain to divide them into classes, active and inactive, the rate of interest paid on the former being approximately 2 per cent. and on the latter about 3 per cent. Not all institutions pay the city the same rate. The position occupied by

$275,000,000 More

was loaned to Great Britain by the United States last week to enable her to purchase war supplies in this country. America has now loaned its Allies about 4 billion dollars. Thus the bonds of our Allies — England and France—are backed by our own Government. Investments in these bonds now yield from

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CASES HELP SOLVE INCOME TAX PUZZLE

Examples Typical of Law's Application to Excess Profits Are Submitted.

DATA GIVEN TO COLLECTORS

Blanks Long Overdue Have Not Yet Been Received Here, but May Arrive Today.

The Treasury Department, in order to elucidate some of the knotty problems connected with the assessment of the war excess profits tax, has submitted to Collectors of the Internal Revenue, some examples typical of the application of the law to various individual cases. The following two illustrations relate to the method to be followed in determining the tax on net income of Class B:

(1) A corporation has a capital of $100,000, pre-war earnings of 7 per cent., and a net income for the taxable year of $75,000.

The deduction allowed will be 7 per cent. of the capital, or $7,000, plus $3,000 specific deduction, a total of $10,000.

The amount of the net income taxable at each rate will be as follows:

In excess of the deduction and not in excess of 15 per cent. of the capital (rate, 20 per cent.)	$5,000
In excess of 15 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 20 per cent. thereof (rate, 25 per cent.)	5,000
In excess of 20 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 25 per cent. thereof (rate, 30 per cent.)	8,000
In excess of 25 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 33 per cent. thereof (rate, 45 per cent.)	8,000
In excess of 33 per cent. of the capital (rate, 60 per cent.)	42,000

The tax would then be computed as follows:

20 per cent. of $5,000	$1,000
25 per cent. of $5,000	1,250
30 per cent. of $5,000	1,750
45 per cent. of $8,000	3,600
60 per cent of $42,000	25,200
Total tax	$32,800

(2) An individual or partnership has a capital of $100,000, pre-war earnings of 8 per cent., and a net income for the taxable year of $22,500.

The deduction allowed will be 8 per cent. of the capital, or $8,000, plus $6,000 specific deduction, a total of $14,000.

The amount of the net income taxable at each rate will be as follows:

In excess of the deduction and not in excess of 15 per cent. of the capital (rate, 20 per cent.)	$1,000
In excess of 15 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 20 per cent. thereof (rate, 25 per cent.)	2,500
In excess of 20 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 25 per cent. thereof (rate, 35 per cent.)	875
Total tax	$2,325

Deductions Exceeding 15 Per Cent.

The subject of deductions exceeding 15 per cent. of invested capital is treated in this way:

(1) A corporation has a capital of $9,000; pre-war earnings of 9 per cent.; and a net income for the taxable year of $10,000.

The deduction allowed will be 9 per cent. of the capital, or $810, plus $3,000 specific deduction, a total of $3,810.

The amount of the net income in each bracket will be as follows:

15 per cent of the capital	$1,350
In excess of 15 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 20 per cent. thereof	450
In excess of 20 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 25 per cent. thereof	450
In excess of 25 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 33 per cent. thereof	720
In excess of 33 per cent. of the capital	7,030

It is evident that the total deduction of $3,810 is greater than 15 per cent. of the capital, and so is not fully absorbed by the amount of net income not in excess of 15 per cent. of the capital. In such case, applying Article 17, the total deduction of $3,810 will be distributed as follows:

$1,350 in the first bracket, leaving nothing to be taxed at the 20 per cent. rate.

$450 in the second bracket, leaving nothing to be taxed at the 25 per cent. rate.

$450 in the third bracket, leaving nothing to be taxed at the 35 per cent. rate.

$720 in the fourth bracket, leaving nothing to be taxed at the 45 per cent. rate.

There still remains $840 of the deduction to be allowed in the fifth bracket against the $7,030 of income which would otherwise be taxable under that bracket. There would then be $6,190 of net income left to be taxed at the 60 per cent. rate under the fifth bracket. Hence, the total excess-profits tax in this case would be $3,714.

(2) An individual or partnership has a capital of $40,000, pre-war earnings of 9 per cent., and a net income for the taxable year of $12,000.

The deduction allowed will be 9 per cent. of the capital, or $3,600, plus $6,000 specific deduction, a total of $9,600.

The amount of the net income in each bracket will be as follows:

15 per cent. of the capital	$6,000
In excess of 15 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 20 per cent. thereof	2,000
In excess of 20 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 25 per cent. thereof	2,000
In excess of 25 per cent. of the capital and not in excess of 33 per cent. thereof	2,000

It is evident that the total deduction of $9,600 is greater than 15 per cent. of the capital and so is not fully absorbed by the amount of net income not in excess of 15 per cent. of the capital. In such case, applying Article 17, the total deduction of $9,600 will be distributed as follows:

$6,000 in the first bracket, leaving nothing to be taxed at the 20 per cent. rate.

$2,000 in the second bracket, leaving nothing to be taxed at the 25 per cent. rate.

$1,600, the balance of the deduction, to be allowed against the $2,000 of income in the third bracket.

There would then be $400 of income left in the third bracket to be taxed at the 35 per cent. rate, and $2,000 in the fourth bracket to be taxed at the 45 per cent. rate. Hence, the total excess profits tax in this case would be $1,040.

Tax on Invested Capital.

Another example worked out by the Treasury Department has to do with the determination of net income for the taxable year when there is invested capital.

An individual owns a farm representing an invested capital of $25,000, a country store with an invested capital of $6,000, and a flour mill with an invested capital of $10,000. His net income from the farm is $4,000, from the store $3,000, and from the mill $3,000. Thus his total net income of Class B is $10,000. His total invested capital is $41,000. Assuming that his deduction is at the rate of 8 per cent., his total deduction will be $3,280 plus $6,000, or $9,280, to be applied against his net income of $10,000 in computing the tax at the graduated rates under Articles 16 and 17.

The same individual allows himself a salary of $1,000 for working the farm and $600 for running the store, draws a salary of $1,200 as President of the local bank, and receives $250 in compensation for personal services of various kinds, such as road work, helping neighbors in harvest, &c. He also receives $300 in dividends on an investment in certain stocks and $100 as supervisor's fees. The last item—that is, supervisor's fees—is exempt under the law. (Sec. 201, Subdivision A.) The $300 in dividends is not taxable, inasmuch as it is derived from a mere investment not connected with his trade or business. His net income of Class A will therefore consist of his salaries and his compensation for personal services, a total of $3,850. Since he is entitled to a deduction of $6,000 as to this class of income he will have no tax to pay at the 8 per cent. rate under Article 15.

The following example outlines the method by which an individual carrying on a trade or business having an invested capital may receive the deduction allowed for salary to himself:

An individual owns and runs a newspaper having an invested capital of $50,000. The net income from the newspaper, without making any allowance for the salary of the owner, is $20,000, and is income of Class B, is subject to the graduated rates prescribed in Article 16. His deduction, as provided for in Subdivision B of Article 21, would be $4,500 (9 per cent. of his capital) plus $6,000, a total of $10,500. If, however, he allows himself a salary of $3,000, the net income from the newspaper will be $17,000, and the deduction of $10,500 will be applied against that amount.

His salary of $3,000 must be included in his return as income of Class A, which is subject to the 8 per cent. rate under Article 15. If it constitutes his only income of that class he will pay no tax thereon, inasmuch as it is less than the deduction of $6,000 to which he is entitled as to that class of income. But if, for example, he receives in addition a salary of $4,000 as President of the local bank, his total net income of Class A will be $7,000, and he will be required to pay a tax of 8 per cent. on $1,000 thereof, or $80.

The overdue excess profits blanks, for which Collectors here have been waiting, failed to arrive yesterday, but may be received today.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN for December—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$3,273,200	$3,485,400	$3,435,800
Net	65,300	823,800	1,302,100
6 mos. gross	21,856,900	21,981,900	17,331,600
Net	3,335,100	6,296,100	5,524,500

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for December—

Gross	1,088,956	1,123,135	936,956
Net after tax	319,536	329,347	294,066
6 mos. gross	6,788,383	6,153,374	5,194,416
Net after tax	1,785,128	2,133,515	1,368,390

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for December—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	9,804,152	8,683,647	1,120,505
Net aft. tax	2,710,781	2,700,492	10,289
Sur. af. chg.	1,664,459	1,721,772	*57,313
12 mos. gr.	111,761,028	100,936,017	10,823,011
Net aft. tax	27,324,589	30,800,683	*3,476,101
Sur. af. chg.	16,054,149	20,169,349	*3,215,209

*Decrease.

MOBILE & OHIO for December—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	1,047,338	1,115,220	1,011,469
Net after tax	107,782	277,655	290,155
6 mos. gross	6,962,223	6,217,581	5,855,976
Net after tax	1,042,460	1,234,904	1,346,881

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for December—

Gross	8,399,507	7,983,112	6,287,115
Net after tax	1,958,080	2,716,743	2,150,339
6 mos. gross	49,262,018	39,983,770	34,973,882
Net after tax	14,758,287	12,654,779	10,656,919

Public Utilities.

GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS, (including subsidiaries,) for November—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$109,472	$91,326	$18,146
Net after tax	50,488	41,038	8,550
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,014	8,791	9,253
11 mos. gross	988,488	864,445	123,993
Net after tax	507,757	441,998	65,759
Sur. aft. chgs.	143,615	78,493	65,122

Miscellaneous.

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY reports net profits for year ended Dec. 31, 1917, of $2,880,088, against $2,062,068 for 1916.

CARBON STEEL CO. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Net profits for quarter	$874,307
Less sundry adjustments	2,703
Balance	871,604
Federal income and war profits taxes, quarter	349,728
Dep. of plant and equipment	188,070
Surplus for quarter	333,811
Surplus Oct. 31, 1917	2,979,563
Total surplus	3,313,374
First preferred dividend, 8%	40,000
Second preferred dividend, 6%	90,000
Common dividend, 4%	120,000
Employes' bonus for year ended Sept. 30, 1917	76,491
Contributions to war funds	4,250
Miscellaneous expenses	54,000
Surplus Dec. 31, 1917	2,918,633

CONTINENTAL CAN CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	4,531,360	2,510,065	1,457,965
Depreciation	400,392	325,111	132,127
Taxes	800,000	44,000	
Balance	3,280,977	2,143,554	1,325,838
Pfd. divs.	344,575	353,237	361,725
Com. divs.	450,000	400,000	200,000
Pfd. stk. red.	165,000	165,000	80,500
Surplus	2,321,402	1,225,317	683,613

CUMBERLAND PIPE LINE for year ended Dec. 31—

Net profit	487,758	179,366	32,001
Dividends	148,879	50,000	50,000
Surplus	338,879	129,363	†17,999
Prev. surplus	256,940	127,594	145,593
P. & L. sur.	595,839	256,940	127,594

†Deficit.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES for year ended Dec. 31—

Total income	579,962	567,416	518,224
Net income	284,572	276,137	268,787
Prof. on secur.	431,976	24,970	55,535
Total profits	716,548	301,107	324,320
Pfd. divs.	50,000	50,000	50,000
Com. divs.	200,000	200,000	200,000
Surplus	466,548	51,107	74,320
Prev. surplus	1,551,743	1,423,635	1,345,210
Total surplus	2,018,291	1,476,792	1,399,580
Adjustment	4,447,592	174,951	724,156
P. & L. sur.	1,570,699	1,551,743	1,423,636

*Decrease in book value of assets for year. †Increase in book value of assets for year.

MORRIS & CO. for fiscal year ended Nov. 3—

Mfg. profit	10,358,489	5,594,589	4,710,974
Other inc.	810,588	977,734	358,348
Total inc.	11,169,077	6,672,323	5,069,317
Bond int.	496,500	505,500	514,500
Admin. exp.	1,394,400	1,230,224	1,053,000
Tax, int. &c.	3,877,099	1,654,386	1,175,324
Net inc.	5,401,071	3,832,213	2,321,415
Penn. fund	100,000	200,000	
Dividends	150,000	1,000,000	750,000
Surplus	5,151,071	2,632,213	1,571,415

NEW YORK TRANSIT COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

Net income	1,461,619	1,339,121	818,729
Dividends	1,000,000	800,000	800,000
Surplus	461,619	439,121	18,729
Prev. surp.	5,537,850	5,098,829	5,085,100
P. & L. sur.	5,999,589	5,537,950	5,098,829

SOUTHERN PIPE LINE COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

Profits	2,534,565	2,354,371	1,966,756
Dividends	2,399,999	2,399,999	2,399,998
Surplus	134,566	†45,628	†433,242
Prev. surp.	2,591,088	2,636,716	3,069,958
P. & L. sur.	2,725,654	2,591,088	2,636,716

†Deficit.

STEWART - WARNER SPEEDOMETER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, shows net profits of $1,870,774 after all deductions, including war taxes, compared with $2,215,043 net profits for 1916, and $2,030,620 net for 1915.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Victor A. Lersner, Controller of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, has been elected a Director of the Atlantic National Bank.

Gilman & Clucas have opened a branch office at 304 Madison Avenue under the management of Charles W. Fiek.

Toole, Henry & Co. have issued a special letter describing the Central Leather Company.

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Make Net Gain of 26 to 40 Points After Seesawing for Most of Day.

Nervousness on the part of the very heavy short interest which has been built up in the local cotton market in the last three weeks was responsible for a rather jumpy session yesterday. After seesawing during most of the day, prices responded to some heavy covering during the last hour, and moved forward to a net gain of from 26 to 40 points, the close being only a trifle below the highest of the day.

The opening was rather weak in comparison with notably firm Liverpool cables, which were attributed to apprehension over the shipping situation, this operating in precisely the opposite direction on the local market. However, the undercurrent of trade buying, which had been in evidence on Saturday, was again felt as soon as prices weakened, and the first symptoms of nervousness on the part of the shorts were followed by an advance of from 29 to 36 points. In the middle of the day, however, there was considerable realising, which knocked quotations off a few points. The final rush, with some of the big short lines being covered, took the list into new high ground for the day.

Spot news from the South continues bullish, everything indicating that the grower fully realises his strong tactical position and is absolutely unmoved by the fluctuations of the futures market. Reports yesterday also said that unfavorable weather in the South was already affecting preparations for the new crop. Exports for the day were 558 bales, a total of 2,467,113 for the season. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 50 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
February				30.32 bid	30.12
March	30.30	30.65	30.23	30.62@30.63	30.23
April				30.06 bid	29.75
May	29.70	30.01	29.65	29.98@30.00	29.67
June	29.45	29.48	29.45	29.78 bid	29.47
July	29.28	29.54	29.27	29.53@29.54	29.17
August	29.12	29.12	29.12	29.32 bid	28.96
October	27.90	28.15	27.88	28.13@28.15	27.86
December	27.68	27.92	27.67	27.90@27.92	27.64

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 40 points higher at 31.90c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 31c; New Orleans, 30.50c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 30.75c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 30.80c; Little Rock, 30.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	23,470	21,028	29,831
Exports	558	10,761	15,543
Exports season	2,467,113	2,421,842	3,805,000
Port stocks	1,419,419	1,403,423	1,388,871
Interior receipts	24,000	15,504	15,911
Interior shipm'ts	34,300	10,431	15,896
Port stocks	1,419,419	1,403,423	1,388,871
N. Y. arrivals	3,561	11,605	3,435
N. Y. stocks	143,568	146,503	153,240

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet; middling 4 points higher than Friday at 25.19d and good middling 22.59d, 4 points higher. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 3,000, all American. Futures opened steady, 2 to 4 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 23 to 46 points. February, 28.44d; March, 23d; April, 22.94d; May, 22.31d; June, 22.00d; July, 21.81d. Manchester: Yarns and cloth quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and cold Wed.; cloudy and warmer Thurs.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Wed., rain Thurs.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Wed., rain Thurs.

Ohio—Snow Wed., rain or snow Thurs.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Wed., rain or snow Thurs.

Mich.—Snow Wed., snow and colder Thurs.

La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Wed., fair Thurs.

Okla. and Texas—Fair and colder Wed. and Thurs.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'23	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.00
Cl., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.50
Erie R. R.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4@5	5.80	5.20
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.80	5.00
Michigan Cent.	1918-'30	5	6.00	5.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.90	4.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	6.80	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norf. & Western	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.75	6.00
Penn. Gen. Pow.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.50
Southern Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.90	5.40
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.75

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

It seemed to be the general impression that a larger movement of wheat can be expected, as efforts are being made to empty the country elevators to make room for corn. Receipts, however, were small. The new crop outlook was considered favorable, owing to the extensive snow covering. The Michigan State report said that only fifteen correspondents had noted injury to the growing crop during January, while 361 said that the plant had suffered no damage.

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $2.26, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The combined efforts on the part of the railroads and the Food Administration, as well as the leading grain interests in the West, to move corn are apparently meeting with success, and the receipts at primary points are increasing, despite the unusual conditions which have to be combated. So far, however, the movement has not been of sufficient proportions to make any noticeable impression upon values. As a matter of fact, the market yesterday, after a slight early decline, developed firmness and closed with net gains of ½c to ¼c. Total stocks in Chicago are 1,079,000 bushels, of which none are contract. In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.77¾; No. 3 mixed, $1.75¾, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargoes; Argentine, $2.06, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	$1.27¾	$1.27¾	$1.27¾	..	..
March	1.27¾	1.27	1.27¾	1.27	..
May	1.25⅛	1.24¾	1.25	1.24¼	1.00¾

OATS.

Reports that country elevators will have to move oats to market to make way for corn led to expectations of a further increase in the movement. Exporters were still out of the market, and in some quarters sentiment was inclined to lean toward the bear side. It is argued that there must be a large amount of oats back in the country owing to the fact that this year's crop was a record one and that the trade should not lose sight of the fact that a new crop will be available by July. Cash prices, however, were not materially influenced, and when shorts attempted to cover they found the market oversold, and prices advanced sharply, closing with net gains of ⅝@¾c. The local cash position was steady; natural quoted at $1@$1.02; sample, 98c@$1; clipped white, $1.03@$1.04, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	83⅝	81⅛	83⅛	82¾	..
May	80¼	79	80¼	79½	64¾

PROVISIONS.

A further advance in the market for live hogs and reports of a firm cash position resulting from recent Government purchases caused an early upturn in the provision market. The demand, however, proved small, and toward the close an easier tone developed which left the market comparatively little changed from the final of Monday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 23,000; estimated for Wednesday, 37,000. Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 15,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	25.92	25.80	25.82	25.85	18.50
July	26.00	26.00	....	....	....
Ribs—					
May	24.80	24.80	24.80	24.80	15.50
Pork—					
May	47.20	47.10	47.10	47.10	29.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was devoid of feature, there being no business transacted, while closing bid prices were unchanged from those of Monday.

Range of prices:	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	20.20	20.20
February	20.20	20.20
March	20.30	20.30
April	20.35@20.50	20.35
May	20.30	20.30

COFFEE.

Operations in coffee were irregular, with the trade still much confused and sentiment more or less unsettled regarding the scope of the new Government regulations, and there was a disposition to await further developments from Washington. There was a firmer tone at the opening, with first prices showing advances of 5 to 15 points, with the early trading largely of an evening-up character. Much of the early gains were lost later, when local trade interests sold and Wall Street longs liquidated, the late trading, however, showing a partial rally from the low point, final prices showing net advances of 1 to 6 points. The local spot market was quiet, with a poor demand and ¼c lower, at 8¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February			7.93@7.98	7.80
March	8.09	8.06	8.07@8.08	8.06
April			8.24@8.25	8.20
May	8.40	8.31	8.37@8.38	8.34
June			8.50@8.51	8.44
July	8.64	8.53	8.60@8.61	8.55
August			8.69@8.70	8.65
September	8.85	8.75	8.79@8.80	8.75
October	8.85	8.85	8.86@8.87	8.82
November			8.93@8.94	8.89
December	9.10	8.98	8.99@9.00	8.95

SUGAR.

It was reported that the Shipping Board had arranged for considerable tonnage for February shipment sugars, and the International Sugar Committee announced the purchase of 320,000 bags Cubas at 4.986c, cost and freight, and 30,000 bags Porto Ricos at 6.005c, cost, insurance, and freight, both February loading. Refined sugar was unchanged, at 7.45c, regular way, and practically all local interests were distributing moderate quantities of granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,719 packages. Pretty fair trading and rather a firm tone to the market for all fresh grades of table butter. The secondary qualities are crowding a little closer to the best. Storage creamery very strong and some sales are making at higher prices than have recently ruled. Renovated in demand and firm. Ladies quiet. Packing stock barely steady at the moment. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 49@51c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 46½@48½c; thirds, 44@45c; Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 50@52c; seconds, 47½@49½c; Creamery, held extras, 47c; firsts, 46½@47c; seconds, 45½@46½c; thirds, 45@45c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 50½@51c; good to prime, 48@50c; common to fair, 43@47½c; renovated, extras, 45@45½c; firsts, 44@44½c; lower grades, 40@43c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39½@40½c; seconds, 38c; lower grades, 37½@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 38@38½c; lower grades, 35@37½c.

EGGS.—3,111 cases. The market is somewhat unsettled. There is still a considerable accumulation of fresh gathered eggs on hand, most of which is being carried in the belief that weather conditions in the interior may result in a greater scarcity later. The demand, however, is limited and the stock free to be sold seems to be a little more than can be promptly moved. To effect prompt sales the tone of the market is barely steady, but some concessions are being made. Sales of California whites are exceptional at 64@65c. Nearby whites are without quotable change, but the trade is quiet and only exceptionally fine qualities reach the top figure. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 61½@63c; extra firsts, 61½@65c; firsts, 63½@64; seconds and poorer, 55@63c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 63@68c; ordinary to good, 63@65c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 62@66c; Pacific Coast whites, No. 1, 64@65c; Pacific Coast pullets, 59½@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 64@67c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 60@62c.

BETHLEHEM INCOME TAX.

Company Gives Details of Recent Stock Dividends.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has issued to stockholders a letter in respect to dividends paid in recent years, the purpose being to assist shareowners in establishing the amount of their income tax. Particular reference is made to the 200 per cent. stock dividend distributed Feb. 17, 1917.

"Some doubt having been raised as to the application of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Towne vs. Eisner to stock dividends declared in 1917, we give the following information," the letter says. "In regard to the stock dividend: The basis of the dividend was a surplus of $30,863,638. The books of the corporation show that its surplus, (as distinguished from the consolidated surplus of the corporation and its subsidiaries,) on Jan. 1, 1913, was $8,517,958; on Dec. 31, 1913, $12,195,964; on Dec. 31, 1914, $12,814,890, and on Dec. 31, 1915, $12,807,256.

"In determining the surplus at the end of each year all dividends declared and paid during the year and the dividend that was payable Jan. 2 in the following year were deducted. Of the remainder of the surplus on which the stock dividend was based $56,852 was the amount by which the income received by the corporation in 1916 exceeded expenses and dividends paid or accrued during that year, and $12,000,000 represents an increase on the books of the corporation, as directed by the Board of Directors, in the value at which the corporation carried the stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company owned by it.

"The resolution which directed this increase in value on the books of the corporation did not specify when the accumulated earnings or surplus that undoubtedly were the basis of this increase were accumulated. The books of the Bethlehem Company, however, show the following:

Surplus on Dec. 31, 1914, (all added during the year ended that date)	$5,524,203
Added to surplus in 1915, after deducting dividends paid	13,102,209
Added to surplus in 1916, after deducting dividends paid	35,848,860
Surplus on Dec. 31, 1916	$54,475,272

"Of the surplus thus accumulated by the Bethlehem Steel Company, only $2,734,045, which was part of the surplus added in 1914, has been taken upon the books of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation prior to Jan. 23, 1917, in showing the value on such books of the stock of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The resolution adopted by the Board of Directors in declaring the stock dividend states 'that said dividend as to $8,517,958 is declared out of the accumulated surplus of the corporation on Jan. 1, 1913.'"

Continental Can Earns $4,531,369.

The Continental Can Company earned a net profit before taxes and depreciation last year amounting to $4,531,360, an increase of $2,000,000 over the preceding year. The management wrote off $400,000 for depreciation and set aside $850,000 for taxes, the latter being about $800,000 more than in 1916, due largely to the Federal war imposts. The final balance of $3,280,977 for dividends was equal to $29.36 a share of common stock after providing for preferred stock dividends. The company's surplus for the year totaled $2,321,402, against $1,225,317 the year before.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	15	16	Iron Blossom	51	55
Bay State Gas	8	10	Iron Cap	19¼	19⅜
Begole	50	75	Jer. Verde	.75	1⅛
Bingham Min.	9⅜	10	La Rose	.32	35
Bohemia	.90	1	Majestic	.31	32
Boston Bly.	.60	70	Mex. Metals	.31	33
Bost. & Mont.	44	46	Mojave Tung.	7	8
Butte & Lon.	14	17	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & Det.	.35	37	Nat. Z. & L.	24	25
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Cornelia	16¼	16⅝
Calaveras	1	2	Nevada Doug.	1	1¼
Crown Res.	18	24	Nixon Nevada	1¼	1¼
Con. Arizona	1½	2⅛	Oneco	.30	40
Cortes	10	20	Onondaga	.21	25
Champ.	8	9	Pioneer Con.	.57	59
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅜	Ray Hercules	4⅜	4⅝
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	Rilla	2⅛	3
Earl-Eagle	3	4	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75

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BIG YEAR FOR MORRIS & CO.

Gross Return, Less Operating Expenses, $10,358,489 in 1917.

Morris & Co., the packing firm, turned its relatively small capital over with $80 a share besides in the prosperous year of 1917. The annual statement yesterday showed net profits of $5,401,071, equal to $169.08 on each of the 3,000,000 shares. The gross return after operating expenses had been paid was $10,358,489, compared with $5,694,589 in 1916. Miscellaneous income totaled $810,588. The management set aside $3,877,009 for taxes, &c., an increase of $2,833,000, and administration expenses of $1,394,406 were $114,000 larger than in the preceding year.

The company paid out $150,000 in dividends and set aside $100,000 for the pension fund. Despite the big increase of profits, dividends were heavily reduced, being $1,000,000 in 1916. The year's surplus of $5,151,071 was $2,520,000 greater than in 1916.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.87½	7.12½	6.87½	7.12½
Spelter	8.00	8.20	8.00	8.20
Antimony	13.87½	14.12½	13.87½	14.12½
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*38.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¾c per pound bid. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	299	0	0	296	5	0
Tin, futures	296	10	0	294	5	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

PIPE LINE EARNINGS JUMP.

Southern's Profit $2,534,365 and Cumberland Nets $487,758.

The Southern Pipe Line Company earned a profit of $2,534,365 last year, a gain of $280,194 over the preceding year. After the payment of dividends a surplus of $134,566 remained, according to the annual statement yesterday, compared with a deficit of $45,628 in 1916. The New York Transit Company, another of the old Standard Oil group, reported a net profit amounting to $1,461,619, compared with $1,339,121 the year before. The surplus remaining after dividends was $461,619, against $439,123 in 1916.

The Cumberland Pipe Line Company earned a profit of $487,758, a gain of $306,392. The surplus amounted to $338,879. The Buckeye Pipe Line Company reported net earnings of $2,380,083, an increase of $277,910 over 1916, equal to $11.90 a share of outstanding stock.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, The TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97	97½	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97	97½	4s, registered, 1925	104½	105½
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96¾	97¼	4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96¾	97¼
3s, registered, 1961	90	100	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	
4½s July, 1967	95⅞	96⅜	95⅝	3½s Nov., 1954	77	79	77	
4½s June, 1965	95⅞	96⅜	95⅝	3½s May, 1954	77	79	77	
4½s Mar., 1963	95⅞	96⅜	95⅝	3½s Nov., 1955		80	77	
4½s Nov., 1957	96	96⅜	96	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s May, 1957	96	96⅜	96					
4¼s Mar., 1960-30	89¾	90¼	89¾	4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90	
4¼s April, 1966	89⅞	90⅜	89⅝	4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90	
4¼s Mar., 1964	89⅞	90¼	89⅝	4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90	
4¼s May, 1963	89⅞	90¼	89⅝	4½s 1918-1919	4.90	....	4.90	
4¼s Sept., 1960	89⅞	90¼	89⅝	3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.70	5.00	
4s May, 1959	88⅞	89⅜	88⅝	3½s 1930-1929	4.90	4.70	5.00	
4s Nov., 1958	87⅞	88⅜	87⅝	3½s 1922-1929	4.90	4.70	5.00	
4s Nov., 1957	87⅞	88⅜	87⅝	3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	5.00	
4s Nov., 1956	87⅞	88⅜	87⅝	3½s 1918	5.00	4.70	5.00	
4s Nov., 1955	87⅞	88⅜	87⅝	3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00	
4s Nov., 1936	89	..	89	3s 1929-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00	
4s May, 1918	98⅛	..	98⅛	3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00	
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Various specialties were particularly strong in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Central Leather was a conspicuous feature, while General Motors was prominent later in the day. Early in the session the general list ranged lower, but in the afternoon there was an improvement in tone. Profit taking by recent buyers was in evidence early, and the professional element seemed inclined to work for lower prices, although they were not aggressive in their operations.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
290 Allis-Chalm.	23½	22	23⅛
150 Am. Can.	38½	37½	38
40 Am. Linseed	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
50 Am. Loco.	58¼	57⅞	58¼
100 Am. Malting	12	12	12
250 Am. S. & R.	83¾	82¾	83¾
10 Am. Su. Tob.	67⅜	67¼	67¼
50 Am. T. & T.	109¼	109¼	109¼
40 Am. Woolen	53⅝	53½	53½
560 Anac. Cop.	63⅜	62⅞	63¼
20 A.,T.& S.F.	83	83	83
50 A.,G.& W.I.	109¾	109	109⅝
200 Bald. Loco.	64⅛	63¾	64
50 Balt. & Ohio	51¼	51¼	51¼
1,540 Beth. Steel	78⅝	76½	77⅝
20 B'klyn R. T.	45½	45⅛	45⅜
10 Can. Pacific	147⅜	146¾	147½
1,920 Cent. Leather	72½	68¾	71⅝
80 Ches. & Ohio	53⅝	53	53¼
10 C.,M.& St.P.	42⅝	42¾	42¾
30 Chile Copper	17½	16¾	17⅜
20 Columb. Gas	34½	34½	34½
530 Corn Prod.	33¾	33	33¼
490 Crucible	58⅛	57¾	57¾
50 CubaCaneSu.	31⅛	30⅞	31
1,900 Dist. Secur.	43½	40	42¾
70 Erie	15½	15	15⅛
1,920 Gen. Motors	140½	132	138⅝
170 Goodrich Co.	50¼	47¼	50
50 Gt. Nor. Ore	27⅜	27¼	27¾
10 Gulf St. St'l	91¾	91¼	91¾
30 Inspir. Cop.	46	45¾	46
370 Int. Mer. M.	25¾	24½	24¾
1,510 Do pf.	94⅞	93¾	94⅜
30 Int. Nickel	28⅞	28	28⅛
350 Int. Paper	33¼	32	33
40 Kenne. Cop.	33¼	33	33¼
250 Max. Mot.	31¼	29⅝	30⅜
10 Do pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
590 Mex. Petrol.	93	92	92¾
12 Miami Cop.	33¼	33	33¼
100 Midvale Steel	44¾	44¾	44¾
20 Nat. E. & S.	45⅝	45½	45½
50 N. Y. Cent.	71⅛	70¾	71
40 N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
50 North. Pac.	86½	86½	86⅜
340 Ohio C. Gas	41	39	40⅝
120 Pennsylvania	48¼	46	46¼
28 Ray Copper	24⅞	24	24
1,570 Reading	76⅝	75¾	75¾
50 Rep. I. & S.	77⅛	77	77
250 Sinclair Oil	39	38¾	38
20 So. Pacific	84	83¾	83¾
150 So. Railway	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
230 Studebaker	53½	52¾	53
10 Tenn. Cop.	17¼	17¼	17¼
70 Texas Co.	159	157	159
90 Tob. Prod.	55	53¾	55
200 Union Pac.	115¾	113¾	115¾
110 Un. Cig. St.	96¾	94¾	95¾
350 U. S. Ind. A.	129½	126¼	128¼
100 U. S. Rubber	53½	51¼	53
14,950 U. S. Steel	96½	95	95¾
130 Utah Copper	83¾	82¾	83¼
30 Va.-Car. Ch.	42	42	42
10 Westing. El.	41¼	41¼	41¼
495 Willys-Over.	19	18¼	18⅞

BONDS.

$1,050	Liberty 3½s	98.40	98.30	98.30	
2,100	Do 1st 4s	96.50	96.50	96.50	
3,750	Do 2d 4s	95.94	95.90	95.90	

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10
2,900	Cashboy	.15	.14	.14
500	Gold. Con.	.41	.41	.41
400	Jim Butler	.68	.68	.68
200	Mexican	.15	.15	.15
800	Res. Eula.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
150	Ton. Ext.	1.53	1.35	1.35
200	Union Con.	.98	.98	.98
350	West End.	.84	.83	.84

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
10 Cities Service	212	211½	211	213

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	14	16
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	70	75
Am. Gas & Electric	110	120
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39	42
Am. Light & Traction	210	214
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	96
Am. Power & Light	43	45
Am. Power & Light pf.	70	75
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	58	63
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4½	5½
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	59	62
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	9	11
Carolina Power & Light	30	32
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	93
Cities Service pf.	74	74½
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	71	77
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	24	26
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	55	59
Conn. Power pf.	85	90
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Dayton Power & L. pf.	78	80
Duluth Edison	75	86
Eastern Texas Electric	50½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	75	80
El Paso Electric	93	97
El Paso Electric pf.	87	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	90	95
Electric Properties	55	60
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	84	90
Federal Light & Trac.	5	8
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	27	35
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	16	18
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	10	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	300
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98

	Bid.	Asked.
Idaho Power 7% pf.	98	100
Int. M. Ry., L. & P. pf.	95¼	98
Interstate Electric	32	41
Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Miss. River Power	10	..
Miss. River Power pf.	35	40
Northern Ohio Electric	..	28
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	45	65
North. Ont. L. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	57
Northern States Power	61	63
North. States Pow. pf.	86½	88
Northern Texas Electric	53	60
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Ozark Power & Water	33	43
Pacific Gas & Electric	33½	34¼
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	81	82
Puget S. T., L. & P.	9½	..
Puget Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	37	42
Ry. & L. Secur. pf.	80	86
Republic Ry. & Light	23	24
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	56	59
Southern Cal. Edison	77	79
South. Cal. Edison pf.	94	97
Standard Gas & Elec.	5¼	7
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	22	24
Tampa Electric	101	..
Tenn. Ry., L. & Pow.	3	8
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	9	11
Texas Power & L. pf.	97	100
Tri-City Ry. & L. pf.	82	86
United Light & Rys.	27	30
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	61½	63½
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Western Power	10	12
Western Power pf.	43	47
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Miss. Riv. Pow. 1st 5s.	68	70	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	80	85	
Nor. States Pow. 6s, '26	90	94	
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½	
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	80	87	
Omaha & C. B. 5s.	..	92	
Roanoke Ry. W. 5s, '19.	95½	98¾	
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39.	89	92	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	..	
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32.	73	76	
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '26	93	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	84	88	
Utah Securities 6s	84	85	
Wash. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	95	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	90	93	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
4 Ala. Co. 1st pf.	80½	80½	80½
110 Citizens' N. B.	45⅜	45	45⅜
107 Con. Power	100	99¾	100
1,171 Cosden	..	7¼	7	7⅛
65 Davo Chem.	35⅜	35¼	35¼
10 Elkhorn	23⅜	23½	23½
163 Houston Oil	43	40	43
280 Do pf.	65	65	65

Bonds.

$10,000	Balt. City 4s, 1953	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Balt. El. 5s	93	93	93
1,000	City & Sub. 5s, Wash.	87⅛	87¼	87⅛
1,000	C. Pow. 4½s	83½	83¾	83½
5,000	Do 5s, nts.	98	93	93
1,000	Cos. 6s, A	81½	81¼	81½
4,000	Do, B	82	82	82

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Am. Zinc	15	14¼	14¼
10 Ahmeek	80	80	80
50 Alaska	2½	2¼	2¼
20 Ariz. Com'l.	12½	12½	12½
100 Butte & Sup.	19¾	19¾	19¾
400 Butte & Bal.	33¢	33¢	33¢
50 Cal. & Ariz.	66	65¾	66
11 Cal. & Hec.	460	460	460
52 Cop. Range	43	47¼	47¼
115 East Butte	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 Granby	77½	77½	77½
250 Island Creek	55	54	54
3 Do pf.	83½	83¼	83¼
2 Isle Royale	21¼	21¼	21¼
100 Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Mason Val.	5¾	5¾	5¾
80 Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼
40 North Butte	15½	15½	15½
12 Mohawk	61⅝	61⅞	61⅞
90 Nipissing	8¾	8⅞	8¾
5 Old Dom'n.	43½	43½	43½
5 Quincy	75	75	75
70 Shannon	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 St. Mary's Land.	53	53	53
110 Sup. & Bos.	3	3	3
300 Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 U. S. Smelt.	47½	47½	47½
20 Do pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
25 Utah Metal.	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 Wolverine	344½	344½	345½

Railroads.

6 Boston & A.	125	125	125
85 Boston Elev.	47½	46½	47
22 Fitchburg pf.	59	57	59
100 Mass. Elec.	3	2¾	2¾
100 Do pf.	14	14	14

Miscellaneous.

1 Am. A. C. pf	92½	92	92
5 Amoskeag pf	61	61	61
150 Am. Pneu. S	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
50 Do pf.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3 Am. Sugar	106½	106½	106½
15 Do pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼
359 A. C. T.	106	104½	105¼
200 Am. Woolen	52	51½	52
130 Do pf.	96	93¾	94
100 Art. Metal	12	12	12
350 A., G. & W. I.	110	109	109¾
125 Do pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼
1,005 Booth Fish.	22¼	22¼	22½
941 Un. Shoe M.	48	43	43
15 Do pf.	25½	25½	25½
240 Ventura.	7¼	7¼	7¼
30 West. Union.	91½	91½	91½

Bonds.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s	82½	82¼	82¼	
2,000	Do 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	
5,500	Punta S. 6s	79	79	79	
$3,750	Liberty 3½s	98.20	97.50	97.70	
2,500	Do 4s conv.	97.00	95.70	96.00	
4,550	Do 4s, '42	96.10	95.70	95.80	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
33 Am. Radia.	255	255	255
825 Booth Fish.	22¾	21¾	22
158 Pneum. Tool	50	50	50
50 Cudahy	112	112	112
135 Com. Edison	108	107	108
15 Deere pf.	97	97	97
5 Dia. Match	110	110	110
200 Lindsay Lt.	23	22¼	22¼
55 M. Ward pf.	108½	108	108

Bonds.

$5,000	City & Conn. 5s	53¾	53¾	53¾	
1,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	84	84	84	
1,000	Chi. Tele. 5s	96	96	96	
2,000	Com. Ed. 1st 5s	94½	94	94	
$3,000	Swift 1st 5s.	95	95	95	
5,000	Wilson 1st 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼	
1,100	Lib. 1st 4s.	96.40	96.40	96.40	
4,550	Do 2d 4s.	94.90	95.82	95.82	

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Camb. Iron.	40¾	40¾	40¾
129 El. Stor. Bat.	50	49¾	49¾
90 Ins. N. Am.	22½	25½	25½
390 L. Sup. Cor.	14	13¾	13¾
15 Lehigh Nav.	64	64	64
15 Lehigh Val.	59¼	59	59
309 Pennsylvania	46¼	46	46¼
190 Phila. Elec.	25¾	25½	25¾
490 Phil. R. T. t-c.	28	28½	28

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
70 Reading	76¼	76	76
505 Ten. Belm't.	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Un. Trac.	41¼	41¼	41¼
70 Un. Gas Im.	69¼	69¼	69¼
18 United N. J.	106	105	105
2 Wm. Penn.	84	84	84
2 W. & S.	42	42	42
10 W. Cramp & M.	75¼	75¼	75¼
30 York Rys. pf.	32	32	32

Bonds.

$5,000	L. Sup. Cor. Income 5s	48¼	48	48¼	
1,000	L. N. con. 4½s	94	94	94	
2,000	L. V. con. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	
$6,000	Liberty 3½s	98.30	98.30	98.30	
16,000	Do 2d 4s	96.80	96.70	96.80	
7,000	Ph. El. 1st 5s	95¾	95¼	95¾	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	11¾	..	11¾	..
Atlantic Refining	910	935	925	..
Borne-Scrymser	440	470	440	..
Buckeye Pipe Line	95	99	96	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	310	340	315	..
Colonial Oil	10	40	30	..
Continental Oil	475	500	485	..
Crescent Pipe Line	30	33	30	..
Cumberland P. L.	130	140	125	..
Eureka Pipe Line	195	205	195	..
Galena Signal Oil	137	142	130	..
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	120	130	120	..
Illinois Pipe Line	185	195	185	..
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98	94	..
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12½	13	12⅝	..
National Transit	12½	13¼	12½	..
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185	..
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	..
Ohio Oil	330	335	333	..
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	43	..	..	..
Prairie Oil & Gas	475	480	495	..
Prairie Pipe Line	250	260	255	..
Solar Refining	300	310	300	..
Southern Pipe Line	185	195	190	..
South Penn. Oil	285	290	290	..
South. Pipe Line	30	35	30	..
Stand. Oil of Cal.	230	235	233	..
Stand. Oil of Ind.	480	485	680	..
Stand. Oil of Kan.	485	510	485	..
Stand. Oil of Ky.	320	330	320	..
Stand. Oil of N. J.	565	570	573	..
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	275	280	283	..
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	415	430	415	..
Union Tank	100	105	100	..
Vacuum Oil	84	87	85	..
Washington Oil	350	360	355	..
	25	30	27	..

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	90	95	90	..
Conley Foil	85	95	85	..
J. S. Young	180	250	200	..
Do pf.	100	106	100	..
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175	..
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	360	420	390	..
Do scrip	120	175	155	..
R. J. Reynolds	375	425	375	..
Do pf	100	104	100	..

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna pf	41	44	42	..
American Brass	215	220	214	..
Atlas Powder	168	172	170	..
Do pf	94½	96	94½	..
Babcock & Wilcox	108	111	108	..
Do pf	370	425	370	..
Can. Found'g P	140	160	130	..
Colt's Arms	57	59	55	..
Du Pont	240	248	240	..
Hercules	240	245	240	..
Do pf	113	115	114	..
Nitro-Benz'l-Pond	113	116	112	..
Scovill Mfg	420	440	415	..
Winchester Arms	700	800	600	..

We Can Use | We Offer For Sale

100 Amer. Graphophone | 100 A. B. Kirschbaum Pfd.
50 Gillette Safety Razor | 50 Central Coal & Coke
100 Lehigh Power Sec. | 50 Columbia Phono. W. I.
5 Peerless T. & M. 6s | 100 S. S. Kresge & Co.
100 Wright-Martin Pfd. | 20 Texas & Pacific Coal

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Fisk Rubber Com. & 2nd Pfd.
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Kiely & Horton

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ATTENTION of all interested in stock market values is called to this advertisement and the subsequent series which will be found worthy of consideration by those desirous of transferring their accounts or opening new ones.
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J. FRANK HOWELL,
Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
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Burns Bros. Ice Corp.
7% 1st Pfd. Stock
Bids and Offerings Wanted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	Yesterday. High.	Low.	Last.	Saturday. Bid.	Ask.
3,000	‡Aetna Explo.	6⅝	6¾	6½	..
50	‡Air Reduc.	70	70	70	..
1,100	‡Am. W. P.	3¼	3	3⅛	..
100	‡Am. Tob., coupon	175	175	175	..
2,500	Chev. Motor	122	117	121	..
2,500	‡Coppirite Sul.	2	1⅝	2	..
800	Curtiss Aero.	31½	31	31½	..
600	Em'son Phon.	4	3¾	3⅝	..
400	Int'cont. Rub.	10	10	10	..
300	‡Int. Trad. pf.	1¼	1	1⅛	..
675	‡Int. T. & R.	15	14⅝	15	..
300	‡S. S. Corp.	75	75	75	..
1,000	Marco. of Am.	3⅝	3½	3½	..
5,000	‡Maxim Muni.	1¼	1	1	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,000	Ang.-Am. Oil	12	11¾	11¾	
33	St. O. of N. J.	575	572	572	
45	St. O. of N. Y.	282	277	277	

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

400	‡Allen Oil	..	½	..	..
11,600	‡Am. Ven. Oil	11	10	11	..
2,000	‡Barn. O. & G.	1¼	1	1¼	..
4,000	‡Bos.-Wyo.	25	24	24	..
2,500	‡Cos. & Co.	7⅜	7	7⅛	..
2,500	‡Crown Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
500	Cum. P. & R.	1	1	1	..
4,800	‡Duthie Oil, pf. (a pros.)	57	55	56	..
500	‡Elk R. Pet.	6½	6⅝	6⅝	..
500	‡Elk R. O. & G. (a pros.)	..	..	..	..
2,100	‡Esmer Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,000	‡Federal Oil	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	..
1,000	‡Glenrock Oil	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
460	‡Han. O. & R.	4⅝	4¼	4¼	..
7,000	‡Houston Oil	43	39½	42	..
23,000	‡Isl'd O. & T.	3¾	3

TELEGRAPHERS MAKE READY FOR A STRIKE

Demand That Companies Withdraw Embargo Against Union Operators.

CRISIS TO COME ON APRIL 28

President of the Union Says Men Will Openly Organize on That Day and Defy Employers.

A nation-wide telegraphers' strike if the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies do not withdraw their embargo against union workers was threatened in a statement by S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, issued last night by the National Labor Publicity Organization, 51 Chambers Street. He announced that April 28 would be known as "Organization Day."

"We shall organize openly on that day," Mr. Konencamp's statement said, "and if the telegraph companies attempt to discharge any one who joins the union at that time, inaugurate a general strike without delay. If ever a strike can be won it can be won this year, and we are going to make our fight for freedom.

"That means that the gauntlet is thrown down to the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. We are in deadly earnest about this, and nothing shall swerve us. The commercial telegraphers of the United States have the right to organize, and it is up to us now to assert that right.

"The telegraph companies have made no secret of their intention to prevent us from exercising this right as long as they can, but, as stated by President Carlton of the Western Union, they will change that policy whenever we have the power to make them change.

"There is but one way in which to meet this situation. We have determined to organize openly in defiance of any telegraph official who dare deny us our rights as Americans. We have enough faith in the moral courage and red blood of the telegraphers of the country who believe they can free themselves. We know our members are going about the work of organizing in a manner that will mean victory."

A statement issued for the union quoted a recent speech of Secretary of Labor Wilson as follows:

"Almost insuperable obstacles arise, however, when labor disputes occur under circumstances in which employers permit organization of their workmen only on pain of dismissal. Whether so designed or not, the tendency of this policy is to prevent organization of labor; and inasmuch in such cases workmen have no responsible business representatives, only one party to controversies can be conveniently or satisfactorily heard. In such cases, also, the workers, being prevented by the employers from organizing on a business basis, tend to fall away from the pacifying influence of constructive labor organizations and to come under that of revolutionary groups. As most labor lawlessness is traceable to this cause, responsibility for it cannot wholly divorced from the policy—hardly patriotic in the time of war—of arbitrary organization of the conservative as distinguished from the revolutionary type."

The Western Union has been open in its opposition to the unionization of its force; the Postal a little less so. In labor circles the opposition is a well-known factor. In 1907 the telegraphers staged a fight against the telegraph companies which lasted three months and ended in the defeat of the men.

The attitude of the Western Union, as stated by officials at various times, has been that it is not basically opposed to organized labor, but that it has never been able to forgive the Telegraphers' Union for what it regarded as unfair tactics by the organization in the 1907 strike, which cost the Western Union $5,000,000. The company charged that it tried to treat with the union, but that the union violated its pledges.

The stand of the Postal has been that their men have an organization within the company with which the officials of the company will treat.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, said last night that he had known for two weeks of the new movement of the union officials, but that he had no statement to make at this time.

The threatened strike does not involve railroad telegraphers, which have an organization of their own.

German Bank Statement.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Jan. 31, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion increased	45,000
Gold coin increased	63,000
Treasury notes increased	57,592,000
Bills discounted increased	687,488,000
Advances increased	2,994,000
Investments increased	7,520,000
Notes in circulation increased	220,102,000
Deposits increased	325,616,000
Liabilities increased	17,686,000
Notes decreased	16,408,000
Other securities decreased	85,244,000
Total gold holdings decreased	240,695,000

Auctions.

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Sale to be held Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons, February 13, 14, 15, and 16th, at 2 o'Clock.
Catalogue on Request.
Advance Notice.
NATIONAL LADIES SPECIALTY CORP.
BY MAX SOMER, AUCT'R.
SELLS TOMORROW, Thursday, FEB. 7th. At 13-15 Lispenard St., N. Y. C.,
Large Stock of Imported
DRESSES, GOWNS, WAISTS
COATS AND SUITS
I'p to $200 a garment; beaded bags, necklaces, neckwear, removed from one of the best known stores on 5th Ave. section (retiring from business). Tel. Franklin 4848.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE NAVY Yard, New York, N. Y.—There will be sold at the Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., material belonging to the Navy, condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of hair mattresses, leather, flannel, cloth, drill, canvas, check, cord, and twine, scrap, burlap cuttings, chinaware, bunting, hand trucks, bicycle, scales, glassware, electric fixtures, safes, furniture, boilers, 12.8685 grams platinum scrap, linen, sewing machines, refrigerators, scrap cork, 25,000 lbs. rope, shakings, etc., 7,000 lbs. hemp, 10,000 lbs. old canvas and rubber hose, wherry, steam launch, motor boats, whaleboats, steamers, stop watches, cots, hospital beds, tents, diving pumps, provisions, freight and passenger elevators, engines, 15,025 lbs. lignum vitæ, 10,000 lbs. old wire rope, etc. The sale will be for cash to the highest bidder by sealed proposals to be opened at 10 A. M., 11 February, 1918. Schedules containing form of proposals and terms of sale can be obtained upon application to the Board of Sale, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 2-1-18.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WIN.

Court Decides Excess Premium Payments Not Liable to Income Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A decision important to mutual life insurance companies and their policy holders, holding that excess premiums returned to the policy holders, though not in the same year in which they were paid to the companies, are exempt from the income tax law of 1913, was rendered today by Judge Dickinson of the Federal court in a test suit brought by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company against Ephraim Lederer, as Collector of Internal Revenue.

The facts in the case were admitted and practically the sole question for the determination of the court was an interpretation of the provisions of the income tax law as it related to mutual insurance companies.

These companies in one year require a maximum premium in advance to cover the actual cost of carrying the insurance, but if is not determined until the next year how much the actual cost was, and the excess that should be returned to the policy holder. The companies contended that as these were excess premium payments, they had a right to deduct such amounts from their income tax return to the Government, and thus get a credit for excess taxes previously paid.

Judge Dickinson held that, under the interpretation of the income tax law, excess premium payments returned to policy holders are not taxable.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Seventeen new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $898,500, were chartered today. They include:

The Machine Service Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; W. A. Pusch, H. S. Newham, C. G. Weigand, no address given.

The Wardrobe Shop, Manhattan, $10,000; S. R. Bright, M. De Silver, E. B. Hopkins, 26 40th St.

Manhattan Stores Co., Manhattan, general department stores, $5,000; F. Parrill, L. J. Finkelstein, R. H. Straus, 9 Beekman St.

Mack Film Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; G. Orth, M. Papkes, L. Rosenberg, 831 East 79th St.

P. and S. Lunch, Manhattan, $10,000; L. Shapiro, Z. Pollakoff, L. Micklin, 428 West 14th St.

Prudential Fur Dying Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Tortorici, J. Sansari, S. Sacksman, 1,041 Kelly St.

New York and Philadelphia Trucking Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; E. Bloch, M. Zuckerman, C. Arouvitis, 940 Tiffany St.

Leopold Weiss Realty and Const. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. Silberstain, R. and L. Weiss, 3,485 Broadway.

The Dutchess Motor Specialties Corp., Poughkeepsie, $50,000; A. L., W. H., and S. W. Sherill, Poughkeepsie.

Lorem Delicatessen Co., Bronx, $5,000; H. Rosen, S. Aronson, D. Mayerson, 936 Intervale Ave.

F. J. L. Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,100; F. Altman, J. Myers, L. Bischoff, 485 Central Park West.

McElroy Bros., Poster Advertising Co., Flushing, $20,000; J. K. and C. M. and J. T. McElroy, Flushing.

F. D. Schussler Mfg. Co., Manhattan, make tools and electrical supplies, $100,000; F. D. Schussler, T. C. Miller, T. Moran, 209 81st St., Brooklyn.

Union Loom Works, Boonville, $40,000; J. H. and B. and C. Eisaser, Boonville.

Chestnut Upholstery and Decorating Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Kraus, S. Taffel, H. Hornstein, 61 Columbia St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Niewenhous Bros., Bronx, $30,000; to $40,000.

Rosenberg Bros Co., Manhattan, $600,000 to $1,600,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Davis Sulphur Ore Co., Nyack, $25,000 to $2,500.

REVOCATION AND WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITY.

Glendenning M'Leish & Co., Ltd., Great Britain.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 5.—Charters filed:

Franklin Motor Car Co. of Newark, $50,000; Kent Bender, Newark; Anna M. Willman and Frederick J. Feurbach, Jr., Brooklyn.

Abelmans' Clothes Shop, town of Union, $10,000; Harry Abelmans, Louis Shifrin, Beryl Sacker, town of Union.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Feb. 5.—Charters filed:

A. M. Castle & Co., iron, steel, &c., $1,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

Industrial Enterprise Foundation of America, to organize the colored people into groups for their development in commercial and industrial enterprises, $1,200,000; F. L. Mettler, M. B. Mettler, L. F. Mettler, Wilmington.

General Transportation Co., Philadelphia, $1,000,000; F. R. Hansel, J. V. Pimm, S. C. Seymour, Philadelphia.

J. Lavino & Co. exporting and importing business, $10,000,000; E. J. Lavino, P. F. Lavino, Springfield, Penn.; E. G. Lavino, Abingdon, Penn.

The American Tractor Corp., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Meskern Development Co., from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.08	Justice	.01
Andes	.01	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.05	Savage	.01
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.06	Sierra Nevada	.09
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.67½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.05	Rooth	.04
Cash Boy	.12	Florence	.18
Halifax	.07	Goldfield Con	.35
Jim Butler	.65	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.18	Great Bend	.04
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.07
Mispah	.06	Silver Pick	.06
Monarch Pitts	.08	Spearhead	.03
Montana	.11	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.00	Morning Glory	.11
Tonopah Divide	.00	White Caps	.43
Tonopah Exten	1.52½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.80	Nevada	.04
West Tonopah	.16	Packard	.02
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.32
Atlanta	3.80	Round Mountain	.23
		United Eastern	3.80

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Granite	43½	50
Dr. J'pot	4	5	Isabella	7½	8
Elkton	5	6	McKinney	6	7⅜
El Paso	19	20	Portland	109	110
Funny B	2	3	U. Gold M.	16½	18⅝
Golden C.	175	180	Vindicator	32	40
Gold Sov	2	3			

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

96TH ST, 306-8 East, all, with furniture, machinery, &c.; M. Bowsky for Dressing & Dyeing Co. to Salha Black Dyers, Inc., 4½ years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Goldsmith & R., 1,480 Broadway.....$2,400

8TH AV, 813-15, top floor and chattels; Dionysios Zacharopoulos to Leopold A. De Ross, 701 West 179th St, from Feb. 4, 1918, to May 1, 1923, 5-year rental; attorney, Irving I. Kromer, 309 Broadway.....$3,000

PRINCE ST, 101, store and basement; Sol Miller and Miller Cap Co. to Max Berkower, firm Prince Lunch, 681 Powell St, Brooklyn, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorney, Philip R. Strinik, 138 Broadway.....$1,500

BROADWAY, 2,778, s e corner 107th St, store; Caspar C. Trepel to Theophilos Delaportas and another, 205 West 109th St, 2-12 years from June 1, 1917; attorney, D. A. Paffy, 299 Broadway.....$3,500

MADISON AV, 1,427-9, all; Franklin Madison Realty Co. to Maxine and Marie L. Vannacci, 211 West 102d St, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1917; attorney, H. D. Mencher, 67 Exchange Place.....$6,700

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

CRESCENT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, at a general meeting of stockholders of CRESCENT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, duly held according to law at No. 200 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1918, at which a majority of the capital stock was represented, a resolution was unanimously adopted providing for the voluntary dissolution and discontinuance of said Company, and providing for the division of the property and assets thereof that may remain after paying all debts and liabilities of the corporation, as provided by the laws and statutes of the State of West Virginia, and directing the officers of the Company to see that all steps required by law to carry this object into effect are duly complied with.

Dated New York, January 21st, 1918.
CRESCENT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
By DAVID L. LUKE, Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM of SCHULDES and CHATILLON, doing business under the name of BISMARCK HOTEL AGENCY, at No. 103 East 11th St., New York City, has been dissolved, and that EMIL SCHULDES will continue the business under the same name at the same address as heretofore. EMIL SCHULDES.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. H. Barnum Takes Over Verona in the Readjustment Affairs of Clarence Payne.

Progress was reported yesterday in the readjustment of the affairs of Clarence Payne, alleged bankrupt, through the transfer of ownership of the Verona apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.

Justice Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court granted permission to Robert C. Knapp and Henry Brady, as temporary receivers of the property of Mr. Payne, to sell to William H. Barnum, for $8,000, the capital stock in the Verona Holding Corporation, owning this property. The transfer was sought in order to prevent foreclosure proceedings which would destroy the small equity held by Mr. Payne's holding company.

Mr. Barnum received an assignment of mechanics' liens aggregating $17,000 held by John Cross of Cross & Cross, architects, and M. Dahl of the Dahl Construction Company, for the purpose of foreclosing, and his offer to purchase the stock of the Verona Holding Corporation was accepted by the receivers.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., who have been managing the property and who were largely responsible for the present arrangement, stated last night that the $17,000 in mechanics' liens against the property were due to improvements that raised the rent roll from $75,000 a year to about $106,000. The house is now entirely rented.

The report of the receivers brought to light the slender margin upon which Mr. Payne conducted his large real estate operations. He bought the Verona on Aug. 16, 1917, for $800,000, subject to mortgages of $785,000, indicating a cash payment of $15,000, for one of the finest types of houses in the city.

Upon the closing of the title the corporation was allowed the cost of its title policy, its lawyers' fees, and a check for $2,700 in adjustments, making the actual cash investment less than the sum of $12,800.

Since that time the agents for this apartment house have received as rents and turned over and disbursed for the said Verona Holding Corporation during September, October, and November, 1917, the sum of $12,840. The net cost of this property to the corporation, therefore, was about $1,000.

Buying Bronx Flats.

P. H. J. Daly sold to Frederick Brown, operator, the five-story new-law apartment house occupying a plot 50 by 100 on the southeast corner of Aldus Street and the Southern Boulevard. The property was held at $100,000. A. D. Phelps and J. J. Donovan negotiated the sale.

Aaron Goodman has purchased from Adolph Bierman 551 and 553 Southern Boulevard, a four-story new-law tenement on a plot 37.6 by 105. The property was taken in part payment by Mr. Goodman for 1,680 and 1,682 St. Nicholas Avenue, on Monday.

Stark, Spitzer & Co. purchased from the Freehold Construction Company, (David W. Nevins and Philip Wattenberg,) the two modern five-story apartment houses at 1,071 and 1,073 Tiffany Street. The buildings have accommodations for fifty families and occupy a plot 100 by 100, located 190 feet west of Westchester Avenue. The holding price was $115,000.

Brooklyn.

Levine & Rosenberg bought from the Roebling Land Company the six-story double tenement house at 152 to 154 South Eighth Street, on a plot 46 by 120. Joseph Metzger was the broker in the sale.

Queens Borough Sales.

K. G. Bergen sold to G. M. Simmons of Manhattan the property, 50 by 100 feet, on the west side of Third Street, 100 feet north of Warburton Avenue, Bayside.

A. L. Duffy of Brooklyn purchased from Falkinburg & Son the dwelling on the southwest corner of Ferriss Place and Freedom Avenue, Woodhaven.

M. Kolsch sold to P. F. Ryan of Jamaica the dwelling on the southwest corner of Tuckahoe Avenue and Lefferts Avenue, Dunton.

Henry W. Medicus has purchased for occupancy a three-story frame cottage on Lamartine Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Bayside, from William Parker.

Old Remsen Homestead at Roslyn, L. I., Sold.

Oscar Seaman of Roslyn, L. I., has purchased from Cornelius E. Remsen, Supervisor of North Hempstead, the old Remsen homestead at Roslyn, which was built over 200 years ago. The house contains many old relics, some of them dating back to 1700.

F. H. Bethell Sells Westchester County Estate.

F. H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, has sold his country estate in the Heathcote Tract, at Scarsdale, to William F. Wall of this city. The property is one of the most attractive in the Scarsdale section, and consists of a large dwelling, garage, and about four acres of land. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

George R. Read & Co. have leased for William Walker's Sons, agents, the building at 209 Washington Street, between Barclay and Vesey Streets, to H. Gottlieb & Brothers of Philadelphia.

M. & L. Hess, Incorporated, have leased the store and basement at 30 and 32 West Fifteenth Street to Abraham Bauman.

Calef Brothers, jobbers in cotton goods, have leased from William Vincent Astor the store, basement, and sub-basement at 546 and 548 Broadway, comprising about 40,000 square feet. President Southack & Kenyon Hall, Jr., negotiated the lease. The same brokers also leased the store and basement at 202 Church Street for the James A. Hearn estate to Kanter, Aaronvitz & Morris Weintraub & Son, and the building at 200 Church Street for J. W. Cushman & Co. to E. M. Merblum.

Henry Hot leased for Kernan Flynn the two-story garage at 157 East Twenty-fifth Street to the Broadway Local Express Company for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

Receivers of the Atlantic Dock Company have received permission from Supreme Court Justice Manning of Brooklyn to sell the Times Square Hotel at 206 West Forty-third Street to the Newgold Hotel Corporation, the lessee, for $170,000. The hotel is ten stories in height and covers a plot 30 by 100.5. The sale was originally reported last September.

Reconstruction of the Brighton Baths, at Ocean Parkway and Sea Breeze Avenue, Coney Island, recently damaged by fire, has been arranged by Brighton-by-the-Sea, Inc., owner of the property. Plans prepared by Benjamin Driesler call for the erection of a three-story bathhouse to measure 196 by 180 feet. The Turner Construction Company has obtained the general contract.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale for the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless to the New York City Baptist Mission Society of the property at 225-227 East Eightieth Street, a modern three-story brick school building, on a plot 48 by 102.2 feet. The purchaser will use the property as a branch mission school.

There were no plans filed yesterday in Manhattan or the Bronx for new buildings or alterations involving more than $5,000.

Remsen Darling has become associated with the mortgage department of Charles B. Van Valen, Inc.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

St. Nicholas Av, 1,124-1,130, e s, 26.2 ft n of 166th St, 78.7x84.1x50x25x65.6, two-story office building; Benjamin Weiss against Henry A. Panshels et al; James H. Hickey, attorney; Augustin J. Powers, referee; due, $54,988.98; taxes, &c., $1,406.98; to the 37 West Nineteenth Street Realty Co. for $57,-100.

Pearl St, 297, n s, 183.8 ft e of Beekman St, 102.4x12.10x59.8x8x42.9x17.10, five-story loft building; Jennie O. Clenighen et al against 60 Cliff Street Co, et al; John E. Jenkins, attorney; Robert L. Turk, referee; due $15,242.37; taxes, &c., $420; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Front St, 28-27, s e corner of Broad St, 62.7x68x74.6x76.11, four-story tenements, store on corner, and four-story loft building; Charles H. Phelps against Dow Realty Co. et al; John F. East, attorney; John H. Rogan, referee; due, $66,778.89; taxes, &c., $5,921.75; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

Nagle Av, n s, 200 ft w of Elwood St, 100x178.10x180.4x 262.7, vacant; Victoria Duffy against James A. Lynch et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; George F. Harriman, referee; due, $17,101.56; taxes, &c., $2,124.89; to the plaintiff for $14,750.

4th St, East, 97, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2, five-story tenement and stores; Bankers Trust Co., trustee, against Leon Goldberg et al.; White & Cassl, attorneys; James A. Lynch, referee; due, $28,307.96; taxes, &c., $801.68; to the plaintiff for $10,-000.

3d Av, 1,750, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9, five-story tenement and stores; N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co., trustee, against Dora Kessler et al.; Emmet & Parish, attorneys; Murray, Hulbert, referee; due, $17,-889.83; taxes, &c., $682; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 57 East, n s, 225.6 ft w of Park Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Sidney B. Taylor, administrator, against Emily J. Coles et al.; Lord, Day & Lord, attorneys; Francis W. Hilton, referee; due, $9,142.81; taxes, &c., $186.70; to F. C. Bernard for $5,000.

125th St, 832 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av., 16x36.2x33x100x25.6, six-story tenement and stores; Broadway Savings Institution against Bennett Alterman et al.; Richard Kelley, attorney; John B. Harrison, referee; due, $21,124.99; taxes, &c., $376.68; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Old Broadway, 37-39, e s, 85 ft s of 180th St, 40.1x100.1, six-story apartment and stores; Albany Savings Bank against Fleischmann Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Tracey, Cooper & Townsend, attorneys; Algernon Norton, referee; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Monroe St, 98, n s, 185 ft e of Pike St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores and four-story rear tenements; Herman Gotthelf against Sol. Greenbaum et al.; A. Fred Silverstone, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $20,261.92; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

By Samuel Marx.

180th St, 87 West, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11, four-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against James F. Lacey et al.; H. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; William P. Burr, referee; due, $13,-015.91; taxes, &c., $151.50; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

BRONX EXCHANGE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Washington Av, 2,250, e s, 78.2 ft n of Fletcher St, 25.7x78.4x36x79.11, five-story brick tenement; Eugenia K. Davis against Nora Construction Co. et al.; Action 1; Alexander & Green, attorneys; Alfred C. Cass, referee; due, $20,872.32; taxes, &c., $900; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Parker St, 1,695, e s of Castle Hill Av, 26x100, vacant; Mary A. Palmer against Maria Vinciguerra et al.; Hiernonimus A. Herold, attorney; Morris Frank, referee; due, $1,-817.42; taxes, &c., $155; adjourned to Feb. 14.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 15 and 17, about 157.4 w on curve from Broadway, runs s 115.9 to point 115 n 158th St x w 75 x n 114.10 x n e 45.2 to avenue at point 209.3 w of Broadway s 81.10 to beginning, with a. t. to gore on w s of avenue adjoining on e —x—x—; Max Rentlinger to Nathan Sulzberger, 1 East 59th St, b. and s., all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, B. J. Well, 5 Beekman St.....$50

3D AV, 623, e s, 24.8 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x80; 3d Av, 621, n e corner of 40th St, 24.8x80; Bolough St, Brooklyn, s s, 262.6 ft e of Tompkins Av, 20x100; 3d Av, Bronx, n w s, being Lot 41, map of Morrisania, bounded s e by avenue 47.6, s w s, 212, n w s by Lot 34, 46.11, and n s 206 less about 20 ft taken to widen avenue; 3d Av, n w s, 260.6 ft s w of 167th St, runs s w 29.9x n w 100x s w 25x n w 83x n e 48.5x s e — to beginning, being also part of Lot 41, same map; Isabel B. Tyte to Charles D. Tyte, 100 McDonough St, Brooklyn, her husband, as trustee, 90 p. c. for Isabel B. Tyte and 10 p. c. for party first part, Jan. 26; attorneys, Wells & Mons, 60 Wall St.....$1

7TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75; Land Estates, Inc., to Richard J. Brown, 508 West 161st St, mtg $15,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 128th St, 25x84; Sarah Hafner to Cowanesque Realty Corporation, 148 Nassau St, mtg $20,000, Jan. 31; attorney, A. N. Taylor, 20 Nassau St, $100

51ST ST, 133 West, n s, 425 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; William Woodward to What Realty Co., 2,261 University Av, Bronx, Feb. 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

114TH ST, 610 West, s s, 188 ft w of Broadway, 14x100.11; Vilette Birch to Maria Albert Birch, at Brewster, N. Y., mtg $10,000, Jan. 27; address, F. H. Birch, 162 West 72d St.....$100

115TH ST, n s, 84 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.10; Rose Cohn and another, executors, to William H. Hottes, 725 Home St, all liens, Feb. 5.....$300

120TH ST, 60 West, s s, 275.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, foreclosure Jan. 25, 1918; Murray Hulbert, referee, to Cornelia W. Hall and the Westchester Trust Co., trustees of John A. Hall; attorneys, Remsen & Parsons, 60 Wall St.....$12,000

140TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lenox Av, 115x99.11; 140th St, n s, — ft e of 7th Av, 115x99.11; 141st St, n s, 120 ft w of Lenox Av, 123x99.11; Morris Workin to E. H. E. Realty Corporation, 133 West 140th St, Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, William Reiss, 35 Nassau St.....$1

179TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; Anna H. Ahrens to John Wichelus, 30 3d Av, Brooklyn, mtg $48,000, Feb. 1; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway.....$1

176TH ST, 714 West, s s, 125 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; Cowanesque Realty Corporation to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $45,000, all liens, Jan. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Hargood Realty and Construction Co. to same, correction of deed recorded Jan. 17, 1913, Jan. 31; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Delta Holding Corporation to Ida E. Kreuscher, 856 Macon St, Brooklyn, mtg $45,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, same.....$100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of 174th St, 82.9x 50.6x88x61.4; Morris Lowenthal to Dora Mossberg, 1,705 Anthony Av, Feb. 4; attorney, S. M. Leibner, 63 Park Row.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 19 ft n of 166th St, 99.11x77.9; Strap Realty Co., Inc., to Lillian A. Reilly, 1,764 Vyse Av, mtg $16,000, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

LOTS 191 and 192, map of Samler estate; Howard Parkes to William A. Wallace, 261 Berry St, Brooklyn, mtg $5,050, Jan. 24; attorney, Fourth National Realty Co., 1,480 Grand Concourse.....$1

LOTS 20 and 21, block 3, map section 1, Bathgate estate; Elsie Joseph to Elizabeth Steinmetz, 2,155 Daly Av, one-third part, Jan. 28; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x20; Henry Kammerer to Agnes M. Kammerer, 440 East 186th St, mtg $4,500, Feb. 5; attorneys, Burke & M., 37 Liberty St.....$1

ROSEDALE AV, 1,490; Elizabeth Steinmetz to Alfred H. Finlay, 47 Montgomery Place, Feb. 2; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 550 ft w of Avenue St. John, 37.6x105; Adolph Bierman to Intervale Holding Co., Inc., 117 West 119th St, mtg $22,500, Jan. 11; attorneys, Weschler & R., 422 Broadway.....$100

188TH ST, n s, 83.10 ft e of Tee Taw Av, runs s 99x e 66.8x n 80x w 20x n 19.4x s s 120.1x n w 100.7x w 120x w 55x w 48.8; Winat Realty Co., Inc., to William Woodward, 9 East 86th St, mtg $31,400, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 183d St, runs w 125x s 99.11x e 50x n 26x e 75 to Broadway x n 74.11 to beginning, Feb. 1; Chamax Realty and Construction Corp. to Collar City Land Co., 221 Broadway, N. Y., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $182,000; attorney, Charles S. Aldrich, 21 1st St, Troy, N. Y.....$6,000

WATER ST, 346 and 350, n s, 105.10 ft w of James Slip, 34.1x60.6x27.5x59.9; Water St, 357 and 359, s s, 33.4x76, Feb. 5; Samuel Moore to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, due Aug. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

7TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75, Feb. 1; Richard J. Brown to Land Estates, Inc., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$3,500

19TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 70x92, Jan. 24; Brooke Realty Co. to Hance Bldg. Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, due Feb. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; prior mtg $150,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$48,000

72D ST, 16 East, s s, 268 ft e of 5th Av, 27x102.2, Feb. 1; Edmund L. Baylies to Joseph L. Myers, 58 Central Park West, and another, executors, &c, due Aug. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $80,000; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St.....$10,000

Nassau St, 35 West, ½ of e ½ lot 805, map Wakefield, 22x114; Frank Gass to Hy Stevens, 2,656 8th Av; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

45TH ST, 7 to 11 West; Michelman & Gordon Iron Works against Brett & Good Co. et al, Dec. 15, 1917.....$124.28

62ND ST, 419 East; Joseph Friedlander against Emandess Holding Co. et al., July 21, 1917.....$91.80

66TH ST, 417 East; same against same, July 21, 1917.....$130.90

22D ST, 251 to 255 West; John La Spina Stone Co., Inc., against Max Gold et al., April 11, 1917.....$50.00

SAMS PROPERTY; Artile Mtg. Co. against Gold Theatre Corp. et al., April 11, 1917, $225.00

19TH ST, 206 to 209 West; Rockwood Sprinkler Co. of Mass. against Wyanoke Realty Co. et al., Aug. 20, 1918.....$2,150.00

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

49TH ST, 43 East; Philip Reilly against Emil C. Neulenbergh, contractor; Munson G. Shaw, lessee, renewal.....$54.50

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

118TH ST, 331 East; Municipal Liens Co. against Elizabeth Kirker et al., action to transfer of tax lien; attorney, S. C. Smith.

66TH ST, 150 West; David J. Stein against Amelia Voss et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Flateau.

188TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 87.6x 95; Marcus N. Cummings against Charlemont Building Corp., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, M. B. Rich.

PRINCE ST, 118; City Real Estate Co. against Jacob Adler et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

77TH ST, 307 West; City Real Estate Co. against Delta Holding Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

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The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; small room; subway and L.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; large and single room.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Bright, sunny room and bath; reasonable. Apt. 2S.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One or suite; large, elegant; southern exposure; facing Park; steam heat; exclusive private house. Schuyler 1626.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

83D, 826 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; adjoining bath; electricity; elevator. Schuyler 1988.

85TH, 163 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor front; also back parlor, with extension.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Elegant second floor, sunny front room; private bath; breakfast; smaller room, adjoining bath; high-class house.

86TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; with beds, bath, kitchenette, steam, electricity.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Private family would let to desirable gentleman front room; adjoining bath; exclusive; references; telephone Riverside 3990.

91ST ST., 15 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, electric light; board optional. Apartment 1 West.

93D, 145 WEST.—Perfectly appointed suite, private bath; electricity; well heated; every convenience; accessible locality; 3d floor, gentleman's house.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Connecting rooms, separate if desired; heat, hot water. Apartment 4 West.

96TH, 26 WEST.—Medium-sized room; hall room; modern conveniences; gentlemen; references.

96TH, 251 WEST.—Large room for rent; hot and cold water. Apartment 4 West.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Two large outside rooms; adjoining bath; single, en suite. Apart. 9.

101ST, (7 Manhattan Av.)—Attractive hall room; steam, electricity, bath; one flight; near "L"; gentlemen; $3. Bennett, Riverside 5167.

118TH, 536 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; private family; references. Apt. 22.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room; bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

116TH, (Near Columbia and Riverside.)—Pleasant room, with running water. Morningside 6487.

117TH and Amsterdam Av., Hotel La Porte.—Opposite Columbia University; 8 minutes from 42d St.; well-heated large and small rooms, suites; private baths; transients accommodated; $1 daily up; Flying Fame Cafeteria and Restaurant.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large sunny room; every convenience; cozy small room; private house.

120TH ST., 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in private house; telephone.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, one person. Apt. 21.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large, light, nicely furnished warm room; elevator. 6, F. W.

149TH, 452 WEST.—To a girl, warm room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 38. $4.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, sunny, outside room, all conveniences, private family; gentleman. Apt. 31. Telephone 3631 Audubon.

AMERICAN FAMILY offers congenial, permanent party library, dressing room, bedroom, bath; West End Av., near 76th; references required. Schuyler 1850.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large room, private bath; high-class apartment; every modern convenience, for one or two gentlemen; private family; references exchanged. Apt. 3.

BROADWAY and 80th St.—Large room; private family; gentleman; references. Phone Schuyler 2035.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.)—Large sunny front suite; gentleman or business woman. Wolfe.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Large, sunny, modern room; adjoining bath; private family. Apt. 1D.

CALL, RIVERSIDE 902.
Exclusive family offers gentleman large, sunny room, overlooking Hudson; private bathroom; all conveniences; close to 103d St. subway; references exchanged.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 463.—Attractive suite, facing Park; piano, telephone; gentlemen; $12.50 weekly. Duncan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Three large connecting rooms, single or en suite; bath adjoining. Copeland.

CLEAN, homelike room for gentleman; new, desirable; $10 weekly; near Broadway and 116th subway. Phone Morningside 5308.

IDEAL BACHELOR QUARTERS.
Two large bedrooms, bath, parlor, sitting room, handsomely furnished; maid service; price reasonable; owner retains three other rooms for own use; will divide between two gentlemen or rent en suite; family adults; adjacent subway station; references essential. Apartment 82, 544 West 157th.

MANHATTAN AV., 408, (115th.)—Newly furnished outside room, bath adjoining; elevator. Apartment 51.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two rooms, south aspect; heat guaranteed; elevator service; restaurant in building. Apt. 2. Morningside 4884.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Furnished rooms; also 3-room housekeeping suite. Telephone 282 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th Subway)—Handsomely furnished front room overlooking Hudson, 12th floor, $38 month; suite overlooking Drive, $75 month; gentleman; private. Telephone 672 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97.)—Gentleman will share 3-room suite, overlooking Hudson Park.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Comfortable room in elegant house.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Large, well-heated room, private bath, $12; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 758, (Apartment 5 W.)—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private family.

Bronx.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Room for one or two; private phone and bath.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms; conveniences; centrally located; parlor floor or basement; business.

107TH ST., 3 EAST.—Unusually large, handsome room; hot and cold water; private residence; suitable for physician.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; centrally located.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Business man desires room with private family, well furnished, convenient bath; no rooming houses considered; convenient subway, "L"; price must be reasonable; give full particulars to insure attention. H 165 Times.

Professional man, away all day, desires to rent one or two rooms in modern apartment, West 72d to 110th St., or will share rent of small apartment; positively no other rooms; write full particulars. K 263 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN wants cheerful room in elevator apartment, West 80th, 100th Sts.; state price. M 2,481 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

58D, 37 EAST.—Double room, with board; references; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, (5th Av.)—Desirable double room, private bath, electricity, steam.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Single room, with board; table board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, private bath; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Small room and bath, with board.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, steam heat, electricity; French family; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large rooms; French table board; electricity, telephone.

58TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished, private bath, electric light; Southern cooking; plenty heat, hot water.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.)—Homelike, attractively furnished front room, running water; high-class elevator house; board, Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable room; heated house; board; references.

76TH ST., (844 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite, single; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

77TH, 312 WEST.—Two large, connecting, warm rooms, adjoining bath; also single room; unusually attractive surroundings; private house.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity; good home cooking; rates reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; conveniences; good home cooking; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

87TH, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful large double rooms, adjoining bath; also single; excellent board; gentlemen; references required. Apartment 56.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large, connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortable front room for two; home table. Riverside 5933.

102D, 306 WEST, (Riverside.)—Opportunity couple or gentlemen; front room; four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, well-heated room, private bath; Jewish table. Morningside 2123.

143TH, 623 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Large, sunny front room and best home table for gentleman who wishes every convenience and comfort of a home in private family; view of Hudson; subway at corner.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated rooms, board, $10-$12; two, $20. Payne.

WEST END AV., 698, (94th.)—Large, well-heated front room, private bath, needle shower; also suite; table guests accommodated; references.

WEST END AV., 581, (86TH.)—Handsomely furnished double room; adjoining bath; single; table guests.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles

BOARD WANTED.

Young lady, South American, with slight knowledge of English, wishes room and board with thoroughly respectable small family where there are no other boarders; state rates; references. P 233 Times Downtown.

Business woman wants comfortably furnished room and board; from 50th to 60th St.; give full particulars and rates. X 307 Times Annex.

In apartment, board and cheerful room, on west side above 96th St., by elderly woman of refinement. A 020 Times Harlem.

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ELMWOOD HOTEL.
No Coal Shortage Here.
43-45 South Walnut St.,
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A New York family hotel filled with New Yorkers, 30 minutes from Broadway.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $33.
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Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $30 to $40.
All rooms handsomely furnished. Special reduction to permanent guests.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT ROADSTER.
Late model, wire wheels, every equipment, bargain. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

ALLEN 1917, 5-passenger; cost $1,050; our price, $425.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

AUSTRIAN Daimler Sedan, 4-passenger; latest importation; beautiful car. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
Five-passenger, perfect condition, complete in every way; condition guaranteed; owner going away; must be sold; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 8052.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
Seven-passenger, fully equipped, perfect condition, run about 7,000 miles, revarnished, owner going away; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 8-cylinder touring car, 5-passenger, A1 condition, $700.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

CADILLAC 1917 Touring, also Roadster and Sedan. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 landaulet; positively new condition throughout; quick action necessary. Columbus 910.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

CHANDLER, 1916 model, with sedan body and Summer top; newly painted; $460. J. R. Ready, 2,315 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

DODGE 1917, 5-passenger, tires like new, many extras; price, $575.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

FIAT 1917, limousine body; used 3 months; beautifully upholstered. Phone Col. 8963.

FRANKLIN 1917 seven-passenger limousine, excellent condition, fully equipped. Marmon Automobile Company, 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M.. Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL RACEABOUT
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4-passenger, like new, guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE Brougham, latest model; cost $2,850; our price, $1,200.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 5-passenger limousine, fine town car; cost $2,500; price, $900.
Chas. E. Riess & Co. Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE demonstrator, five-passenger, new, 200 miles; bargain.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, Houck wire wheels, late model; cost $1,075; our price, $975.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE Model 32 touring; price, $900.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

LANCIA roadster, fine condition, $550.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE Model 6-48, 1913 touring, electric starter; cost $5,000; our price, $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Landon brougham, guaranteed, Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

MERCER 6 passenger, 22-70; absolutely perfect; looks and runs like new; $1,150. Ready, 2,315 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

OAKLAND Model 6-48, 1914 touring; cost $1,825; our price, $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,000 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, model 43; excellent car; full equipment; sell quick; Lexington, Circle 1872. 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

OVERLAND, 1916, brougham, Model 86; newly painted, wire wheels, good tires; in fine mechanical condition; guaranteed. Willys Overland, 1,880 Broadway and 50th St., Open evenings.

OVERLAND Sedan, 1917, Model 85-6; choice all-year car; manufacturer's equipment and guarantee. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

PACKARD 6-passenger limousine body, 1915 model; almost new; also limousine and landaulet bodies, built on 2-38 by Woods; for sale cheap. Hess Bros., 212 West 43d St.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD LANDAULET for sale, 18 h. p., 1910 chassis, English landaulet body; was completely overhauled, all worn parts renewed and newly painted last Summer for owner's private use; practically new tires and in A1 condition; has not been run this Winter; being sold for no faults; price $1,000. Apply O. H., X 219 Times Annex.

PEERLESS Special 1917, cost $3,250; bargain; party going abroad. 370 Central Park West, Apt. 10S. 3582 River.

PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Touring, 38 H. P. Packard (1917) Landaulet, 2-65; like new. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" touring, also brougham, bargains. Cook - Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66," 4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REGAL 1916 Roadster, cost $1,025; our price, $325.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

REO 1917 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1914, limousine touring body; condition new; bargain. Phone Columbus 8963.

SCRIPPS - BOOTH 1917 coupe, only five months old; bumper, heater, extra tires; owner will sell for half cost. Phone Holland House, Apartment 75.

SIMPLEX, 1915, special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system; overhauled. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V., 1914 town car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

STEARNS-KNIGHT limousine, "Light 4" model; desirable town car; most economical car in its class; newly painted thistle green and black; overhauled and sold with BRIDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. MEDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway, Columbus 1028.

STUDEBAKER 1916, 7-passenger, also chummy roadster, choice, $350. Phone 422 Main.

STUTZ Bulldog Special, 4 passenger, 1917; wire wheels, 33x5 tires; $1,350. Ready, 2,315 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1918 "BEARCAT."
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT Sedan, 1917, latest model; newly painted and refinished; guaranteed; exceptional appearance. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WILLYS-KNIGHT Special Speedster; snappy and fast. Willys Overland, Broadway and 50th.

Miscellaneous.

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REBUILT, PAINTED AND GUARANTEED
90 DAYS.
Model 17, 7 pass. Limousine.
Model 17, 7 pass. Sedan.
Model 17, 4 pass. Coupe.
Model 17, 7 pass. Touring.
Model 17, 4 pass. Chummy Roadster.
Model 16, 7 pass. Landaulet.
Model 16, 7 pass. Touring.

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1917 Hudson Super-Six, brand new	$1,400
1916 Oakland 5 pass. Light Six	$450
1916 Oakland 7 pass. 8 cylinder	$700
1916 Chalmers 7 pass. touring	$400
1916 Jeffrey 5 pass. touring	$425
1916 Pullman runabout	$300

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62d St. and Broadway.

EIGHT-CYLINDER, 7-passenger touring car; best condition; tires good; any demonstration. Lowell, phone Main 1220.

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Clearing-up sale of all Cadillacs, Fiats, Delaunays, simplexes, Mercedes, and others. Limousines, landaulettes, coupelets, sedans, &c.
Bodies original cost $500 to $2,000.
First come! First served!
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TRUCKS.—New, high-grade, 3½, 5, 7 tons; special discount. Col. 9046. 66 Journal Bldg.

U. S. TRUCKS GUARANTEED NEW.
Never used. Special 5-ton. Immediate delivery. Discount. Bryant 5187. Willis.

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PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE ARROWS, PACKARDS.—Attractive rental service; special rates monthly; polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 2474.

2-3-6 TON MOTOR TRUCKS for hire; all bodies. H 171 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.

BODY, OPEN OR CLOSED, THAT WILL FIT 22-73 MERCER WANTED, CHEAP FOR CASH. A. N., 39 TIMES.

WANTED, TEN HIGH-GRADE
2, 5, and 7 passenger, open cars; must be 1916, 1917, and 1918 models; this order has to be completed within ten days. Write, "Manufacturer," 162 Times.

WANTED, CADILLAC 1918,
Open or closed, for export; must be in good condition; cash waiting. G. C., Box 181 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. classes. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1906. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School W.57th St. Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 802 Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet or write Telephone 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

COMMERCIAL CARS,
222 to 228 East 47th St.
Fireproof garage; Socony gas and oil. Reasonable rates.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILES.—Why don't you come and see us? We do artistic painting, trimming, woodwork, metal work, victoria top, and slip covers; motor repairing; work guaranteed in all branches. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318-320 West 48th St., 3d floor. Telephone Bryant 9340.

ALUMINUM BODY REPAIRS.
We guarantee to solder any break in aluminum bodies, fenders, &c. Zetter Auto Top Co., 214 West 65th. Columbus 2422.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BILLER.—Underwood and Elliott Fisher operator; rapid typist; Christian; references. K 279 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant typist; some knowledge stenography; high school graduate; experienced; employed at present; downtown position preferred. G. K., 2,053 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience; complete charge; double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; highest credentials; $20. S 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced balances, good penman, controlling accounts, stenography; highly recommended; $16-$18. Miss Sharpe, Madison Square 3073.

BOOKKEEPER (assistant) desires position; four years' experience; salary $12-$15. H 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience controlling accounts, trial balances; $20. H 149 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS.—Young Irish girl wishes position; best city references. Call 346 East 41st St.

CLERK.—Young lady seeks immediate position as clerk or assistant bookkeeper with responsible firm or corporation; college graduate; excellent penman; accurate at figures and adaptable. K 274 Times Downtown.

COLORED GIRL, general housework, small family; reference. Jane, 130 West 143d.

COMPANION.—Refined American woman, 35, desires position, companion, housekeeper, anywhere; agreeable; references. Write only, S., 556 West 113th.

COMPANION to lady going South or California; small salary; reference. H 156 Times.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, with New York Public Library, desires similar position. O 293 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Owing to husband on military duty, refined Englishwoman with girl 2½ requires position; thoroughly understands children; good home more essential than big salary; references. S 150 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Protestant, desires position with refined family; references exchanged. St. F. Joseph, 922 Olive St., Scranton, Penn.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Long experience; excellent business qualifications; references; salary $20. K 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, ambitious, and accurate; best of references; $16. K 266 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—We have thoroughly efficient, dependable stenographer, whose services we are compelled to relinquish; would like to secure her a position, $25, which she will earn in full measure. Cromwell-Childe, John W. Schmidt, 32 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, Office Assistant.—Five years' experience; high school graduate; rapid, accurate, and thoroughly efficient; highest credentials; $18. P 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, cultured, eight years' engineering, export experience, absolutely reliable, quick comprehension, original thinker, desires responsible position; $25. Apt. 32, 601 West 156th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady, several years' experience, seeks desirable connection; high school education; conscientious; varied experience. P 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, VALUABLE ASSISTANT; EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS; $28. P 235 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business training; takes dictation and transcribes accurately. Lillian Christman, 37 East 28th. Phone Plaza 2894.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — INITIATIVE, TACT, EXCELLENT BUSINESS ABILITY; A1 REFERENCES; $20. N 322 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, efficient, quick, and adaptable, accustomed to earning $25 and more, desires responsible secretarial position. N 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, legal experience, desires position with part-time work at home; salary, $20 weekly. O 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wants responsible position; technical, executive, correspondent, French translator. K 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; five years' commercial, technical experience; high school graduate; $20. O 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' experience; willing; references; $12. O 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American; four years' experience; reference former employer; $15. O 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' thorough business experience, neat, accurate; best references. O 392 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate at figures; good penman; no beginner. Bliss, 588 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian; neat, accurate, conscientious; 7 years' experience; $18. Box 380 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires position; has trust company and banking experience. P 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, intelligent, accurate worker, seeks good connection; $8. P 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 17; two years' experience; neat, accurate; $12. K 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, competent, executive ability, seeks position reliable firm; $20. K 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; efficient; highest credentials; $18. F., 1,017 Intervale Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience, thoroughly efficient; highest references; salary, $18. P 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; salary, $12; references. Box H. F., 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Seven years' legal experience; competent, reliable, initiative; $22-$25. K 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - Dictaphone Operator. — Thoroughly competent, reliable; best reference; $18. A 450 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHIC position wanted three to six hours a day; experience. A., 619 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid and efficient; references; $15. A 449 Times Annex.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED COLLEGE GIRL; KNOWLEDGE DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPING; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; $18. H 160 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—High-grade, Christian; excellent business experience and references. Room 726, 5 Beekman St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, General Office Assistant.—Capable handling busy board; $10. K 278 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 123th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Christian, 19 years old; 3 years' central office experience; also general office work. M. Y., 127 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

WIDOW, son in army, gave up home, desires managing position. Schirm, 2,187 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 10222. Established 1898.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Thoroughly experienced workers, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 59th.

COOKS, waitress, nurses, housekeepers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, 17 years' broad manufacturing experience; accounting, cost, auditing, shop routing, statistical and financial statements; thorough executive, credit, legal, and office management; highest credentials; age 37; salary $5,000. N 19 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; monthly audits, investigations, systems installed, tax reports, books opened, balanced, financial statements. Business Efficiency Company, 47 West 34th St. Phone 3606 Greeley.

ACCOUNTANT.—Eight years' bookkeeping experience, studied subject two years in university, desires position with C. P. A. firm. K 259 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Expert, 1,206 Clinton Av., Irvington, N. J.

LEDGER CLERK, 24, experienced; draft exempt; excellent credentials. Birnbaum, 57 East 104th St.

MAN, married, well educated, broad knowledge production, systematizing, printing, addressographing, multigraphing, mailing, and filing; excellent reference; moderate salary. F. C. Huschke, 226 Vandeventer Av., Long Island City.

MAN, intelligent, 24, obliging, ambitious, seeks employment from 3 to 10 P. M. S 155 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 27, married, bookkeeper, correspondent, credits, resigned managing position large corporation, desires good connection. G 249 West 123th St.

OPPORTUNITY wanted to prove ability. Qualifications: Age 25, Class 3 A and B in draft, high school graduate, office and selling experience, wood products; prefer export or manufacturing concern; best references character and ability. K 261 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT MAN.—Experienced restaurant man would like position as caterer in bank or business corporation; first-class references furnished. L. Bilquez, 340 West 19th.

SALES MANAGER,
READY MARCH 1,
for wide-awake commercial
proposition. No time to
waste with schemers.
P 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMANAGER, who has recently organized sales organization in four States on commission basis, seeks change; over sixteen years' experience highest credentials. X 290 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Candy specialty salesman, well known among wholesale and retail confectioners in Greater New York and surroundings; salary. K 262 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive, draft exempt, five years' road experience, desires city connection with reputable concern. N 125 Times.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced for the cutting-up trade, cloaks and dresses, desires to connect with a live-wire house. H 130 Times.

SALESMAN, wall paper and paint experience, will travel on any good proposition. Address Wall Paper, 364 East 50th St.

SALESMAN traveling South, muslin underwear, wants small line flannelette gowns. N 37 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 20, selling ability, seeks position salesman, outside. A 621 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Would connect wholesale or manufacturer; has city trade. H 146 Times.

SECRETARY, (STENOGRAPHIC.)—CORRESPONDENT, OFFICE MANAGER, 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AMERICAN, (30,) EXEMPT, PRESENT SALARY $1,800, DESIRES POSITION WITH FUTURE. H 151 TIMES.

SECRETARY, CORRESPONDENT, STENOGRAPHER, coupling accounting ability, (29,) single, exempt, is available immediately due to war conditions; thoroughly versed in general business administration. S 161 Times.

SECRETARY, office manager; executive ability; first-class correspondent; familiar with office details; $25. H 169 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, married, exempt; understands tracing, forms, claims, export; good systematizer. What can you offer me? H 145 Times.

SILK SALESMAN, capable, experienced cutting-up trade, desires position with reliable concern; A1 reference. H 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (20,) experienced, competent, correspondent, desires good connection; $20. P 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 21, exempt, experienced, unafraid of responsibility; can use initative; opportunity to use head desired. P 223 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—University graduate would tutor boy evenings for living accommodations. H 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) married, thorough knowledge of anilines, dyestuffs, having worked in capacity of correspondent, chief clerk, production manager with large manufacturer, is anxious to make immediate connection. P 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) draft exempt, with several years' experience in selling, desires to change connection; has managed sales force in big publishing business; excellent sales correspondent; unquestionable credentials. N 137 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, 3 years' selling experience, desires connection reliable concern; work in any capacity. G. R., 148 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, having had entire charge of large men's furnishing store, wishes to connect with out-of-town concern; A1 reference. K 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American exempt, large business experience, qualify any line or position, stock, shipping, sales; references. P 213 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; thoroughly experienced in office and clerical work; well educated; 8 years' business training. A 618 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 26, exempted, excellent business training, salesman, bookkeeper, stenographer. P 240 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position with advancement; experienced stock and shipping clerk. S 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. P 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, aggressive, wishes mercantile line position; experienced; reference. H 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, clerical experience, seeks position with future. S 154 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20; high school; plenty initiative, selling, clerical experience. H 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, knowledge French, Spanish, wishes position offering future. S 153 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, advertising clerk, wishes position offering future. S 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes clerical position; 3 years' office experience. S 151 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; position milk house. Brim, 501 East 118th St.

YOUNG college student, Japanese, general knowledge chemistry, physics, willing to learn for future concern. K. B., 263 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ability, clean-cut, energetic; high school graduate. S 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position in office. Fred J. Keller, 862 East 232d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; state age and experience; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

**BOOKKEEPER ON PURCHASE LEDGER; MU

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The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

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Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex..434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

ESTIMATOR and General Superintendent for building construction; must be experienced in large operations. Address John McKiernan, 304 West 108th st.

FACTORY MAN.—Shirt manufacturer desires a practical, reliable man to take charge of factory making a good line of shirts in vicinity of Newark; must furnish references. G. 278 Times Downtown.

GARDENER wanted; good wages; permanent position; estate 12 acres, near Jewel Bank, N. J.; married man without children; cool, light, and house furnished; American, English, French descent. Write, inclosing copies of references, N 201 Times Downtown.

GENERAL ENGINEER.—Active and prominent public service corporation desires for out-of-town work several recent college or technical school graduates; the work will be along general engineering lines planning future development of organization; this calls for unusual ability, but offers a real future to men of tact, initiative, and perseverance. We teach the men the elements of the work. Replies should include a full inventory of qualifications, covering age, experience, schools attended, nationality, dependents, and salary expected.

Also include telephone number, so that our representative may communicate with you while in the city next Thursday. N 135 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
FOR THEIR HOUSEFURNISHING SECTION
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN,
REPAIRMEN, AND
STOVE SALESMEN.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

LARGE NEW YORK BANK requires the services of an intelligent Spaniard or South American, above 20 years of age, who is quick at figures; excellent opportunity. Address S. B., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

MACHINISTS.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST TRADE.—Tonight, practically; class; $35. Call today. Engineering, 4 West 125th.

MAIL CLERK.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IN MAILING DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING ORGANIZATION FOR YOUNG AMERICAN WHO HAS GRADUATED FROM SCHOOL; ONE WHO HAS HAD BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENCE. CALL AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WITH WRITTEN APPLICATION OR WRITE ADVERTISER, 410 EAST 32D.

MAN, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF CUTTING ROOM, EXAMINE AND MEASURE SILKS, AND UNDERSTAND ALL DETAILS IN MEN'S NECKWEAR LINE; ONLY THOSE WITH LONG EXPERIENCE AND BEST OF REFERENCES NEED APPLY. I. ISAAC & CO., 880 BROADWAY.

MARINE ENGINE DRAFTSMEN WANTED.

LARGE CORPORATION OF LONG STANDING, LOCATION NEAR NEW YORK CITY, GOOD SALARIES AND CONDITIONS. ADDRESS K 275 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICS.

A growing machine manufacturing company has openings for a few neat-appearing mechanics to train for positions as repairmen; Christian; state age, nationality, experience. P. R., 247 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER BOY wanted; good or ortunity for advancement. Apply 9 A. M., Doubleday, Page & Co., 120 West 32d.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS to start in mail department of large corporation, and progress in various departments of the business into good positions; fine opportunities for clean-cut, intelligent fellows who can use their heads; experience unnecessary, but must have good education to tell all about age, religion, education, &c. H 159 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Glass bottle manufacturing concern having office in city, wants young man with experience in bottle line as office assistant; state age, past experience, and employment desired; confidential. X 308 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY.—Boy of some initiative, physically strong and mentally alert, a conscientious chap of at least 16 years, to break in as office boy in the largest real estate ofice in New York; $6 will be his salary start; hours 8:30 to 5:30. Application in own hand, S. S., 96 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large manufacturing concern; experienced boy who understands operating telephone switchboard; good chance for advancement; boy studying stenography preferred. Apply A. Hupfel's Sons, 161st St.-3d Av.

OFFICE BOY in law office; must be familiar with switchboard; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, schooling, references, nationality, and salary required. K 266 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in the office of a large publishing house; bright and ambitious; good chance for advancement; salary, $7. Call Fabre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

OFFICE BOY in export office; must be of American or allied parentage; state age and salary expected. P 229 Times Downtown.

PACKER, assistant shipper, stock clerk, and order clerk in jobbing boot, shoe, and rubber house. Address, giving nationality, age, experience, and present salary. P 218 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced on portraits and commercial work; permanent position. Write, giving full details, N 142 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT;
man with the necessary experience to do buying of all materials used in the manufacture of complicated machinery; one who is willing to get on the ground floor of a growing concern can be assured of a good future; state age, experience, salary desired. A. G., 240 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE in new business department of one of the leading downtown national banks; must be a high-class man, have a wide acquaintance, and possess the ability to produce results. Write, stating full experience and references and salary desired, P 256 Times Downtown.

REPORTER and SOLICITOR.—Good steady position with established New York trade weekly for experienced man; salary and commission. N 286 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Man capable of interviewing business men with a high class proposition of merit that will stand investigation; old line insurance or specialty man preferred; commission basis. Address Wall St. P. O. Box No. 27, New York.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A manufacturer of popular-priced ladies' neckwear, boudoir caps, and camisoles wants salesman to carry same as a side line on strictly commission basis. All territories are open. The line is small and easily carried. Here is an A1 side line with big earning possibilities. In replying, state exact territories you cover, and give references in strict confidence. T. S., N 285 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN
wanted by well-established manufacturing concern to sell highest class specialty to medical profession; real opportunity for man of high calibre to make a worth while permanent position for himself; salary and commission; address stating age, training, and experience; best references required. X 258 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—NEW YORK CITY WHOLESALE HARDWARE HOUSE REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO COVER NEW ENGLAND TERRITORY; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. N 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN with at least 5 years' selling experience to represent the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Penn., in Brooklyn territory; good education essential; drawing account against commission. Apply Wednesday morning between 10 and 12, Room 204, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.
Photo-engraving plant, operating day and night shifts, requires the services of an experienced salesman; to one controlling business this is a lifetime opportunity; on salary or commission basis. X 305 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—We have openings in our sales force for men with commercial, mercantile, and specialty experience; must be at least 25 years of age; for New York and outside territory; transportation, drawing account, and commission. B. M., 86 Times.

SALESMAN FOR CITY TRADE.
L. D. BLOCH & CO.,
153 5TH AV.
Salary and bonus.
Apply in writing, stating past experience.

SALESMAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD LIVE AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN WITH RECORD; SALARY OR COMMISSION. APPLY MR. SCHARY, H. A. SANDERS MOTORS CORPORATION, 1,876 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN WANTED; ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN SPECIALTY LINE PREFERRED, NOT ESSENTIAL; SALARY AND COMMISSION. A. M. SIMON, 32 UNION SQUARE.

SALESMAN.—Dress salesman, experienced man to call on office trade and department stores; good salary for the right man. X 302 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Young men, draft exempt, to sell knit underwear to jobbing trade; state age, experience, salary, &c. Confidential, N 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to see delicatessen, hotels; &c., with high grade specialty; good territory open; liberal commission. Call 9-10 A. M., Room 820 Tribune Building.

SALESMAN, high calibre, calling on sporting goods and men's clothing dealers; pocket side line; commission basis. N 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for good line of silk underwear; New York and territory; commission basis. Box A. X. D., 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMAN for large and medium-size Western cities; commission basis; good opportunity. Esco Waist Co., 151 West 25th.

SALESMEN to speak in public; something new; commission. 307 B'way, Room 210.

SECURITY SALESMAN.—High-class producer, capable of standing prosperity, can make exceptional connection with company producing much needed food product; liberal commission and live leads to right man. Apply, 11 to 1, Room 605, 44 Broad St.

SEWING MACHINE SALESMEN wanted, experienced; steady employment and chance for advancement; first-class closers, $35 to $60, according to ability; salary or commission. White Sewing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass.

SHIPPING and STOCK CLERKS.—Cloak house; experienced; all reference and ability required; good opportunity for steady and competent young men. Shapiro & Davis, 29-35 West 35th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Bright young man, 18-20 years of age; must have A1 references; state experience and salary. X 224 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK;
must have had experience in wholesale grocery; state wages, experience; give references. W. G., 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Spanish-English young man, about 18 years of age, with some knowledge of typewriting, to assist in export department of mercantile firm; in own handwriting; state age and salary expected. N. R. Box 459 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and experienced, for general correspondence and routine office duties with manufacturing concern. Apply at once, Partola Manufacturing Co., 100 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18 or 19, wanted as stenographer and typewriter. Excello Rubber Co., 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Knowing German and Swedish preferred. Equitable Employment Agency, 116 West 29th.

STOCK SALESMEN of ability with clean records by Wall Street house; those having solid legitimate oil securities preferred, but this is not absolutely essential; commission basis; leads furnished; position permanent for the right men the opportunity is an excellent one; replies will be held confidential. Address Results, P. O. Box 1936, New York City.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Experienced and capable men wanted to handle stock issue of a prosperous, dividend-paying corporation; live leads and active co-operation for the right men; commission basis only. Call Room 1508, 50 Broad St.

STOCK SALESMAN, high class, wanted; unique proposition; those who have had big experience; no drawing account. Call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. H. M. Olcott, 51 East 42d St., New York.

TEACHER Gregg shorthand and touch typewriting; good salary and possible interest in established school. X 297 Times Annex.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.
Must be 18, for mail and messenger service; 37½ cts. to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; 8 hours constitute your work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.

RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.

YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

SALESMANAGERS.

SALESMEN.

We are a Boston Banking House building up a sales organization national in scope in a live and progressive manner. Any young man with red blood, strong capabilities, and intelligence who can qualify will find splendid opportunities to make a great success in their chosen line. Remunerative commission basis. Your letter answered and reply held in strict confidence.

H. V. GREENE COMPANY,
Investment Bankers,
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass

SALESMEN to sell stock in a high-grade local industrial enterprise having to do with work for United States Government; experience in selling securities not absolutely essential; will also consider men who can devote only part of their time to the work; liberal commission allowed. Apply by mail, stating age and full detail of experience, to N 280 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
I want a real one; a man of experience and proved ability, capable of interviewing local physicians; right man can make permanent connection with $5,000 a year; strictly commission. Address, giving references, age, qualifications, N 292 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Corporation of many years' standing with expanding business must have A1 salesmen for Eastern territory and New York City; will give every possible cooperation, including drawing account against commission, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 23d St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES. FOR ALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TOOLROOM FOREMAN.
Man capable of managing a toolroom force of about 20 men and big enough to grow with the business; must be A1 mechanic, able to work out new ideas in the tool-making line, and have executive ability; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. S. A., 226 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN wanted, young man, capable taking charge shipping department; familiar present railroad and ocean conditions, excellent opportunity for intelligent man connect with progressive firm; give age, experience, salary expected, first letter. N 295 Times Downtown.

VALET wanted; tall, strong, single; masseur. W 193 Times.

YOUNG MAN WANTED TO MANAGE CHECKING DEPT. OF A HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING AGENCY; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND A WILLING WORKER; STATE QUALIFICATIONS AND REFERENCES BY LETTER. N 145 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, with knowledge of printing, to assist in estimating and executing orders. Apply to Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, who has some practical experience in the handling and selling of high-grade electrical apparatus, wanted; good opportunity for hard worker; write, stating experience, salary, &c. Address Box 135, 1,464 8d Av.

YOUNG MAN, bright, with some experience wanted to assist in bond cage; excellent opportunity. Phone or call, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., 49 Wall St.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call between 9 and 1.

ASSISTANT TO PURCHASING AGENT—Man with experience, shocking bills for sheet and bar steel and iron; location Connecticut; very good future; $1,200 per year.

BOOKKEEPERS—Five times as many openings as we have suitable applicants; some with cost experience; salaries ranging from $15 to $25 per week.

STENOGRAPHERS—We have openings for 6 to 12 experienced stenographers for out-of-town positions paying $1,200 yearly; lodging and board furnished also; excellent opportunities.

ENGLISH-SPANISH STENOGRAPHERS—Several unusual opportunities for experienced men; salaries, $1,200-$1,300 yearly.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
CALL, 9-2.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Accountants, (senior,) $1,800-$3,000; statisticians, (Washington,) $2,400-$2,600; dictaphone operator, $1,000-$1,400; other openings; stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks; exceptional opportunities.

SUPERINTENDENT Line Distribution, central station experience, China, $3,000 minimum and expenses; Factory Cost Accountant $3,500 minimum; Consular Invoice and Document Clerk, thoroughly experienced $25-$30; Bookkeeper, knowledge accounting $25-$30. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHER, $25; other positions; many boys; free registration. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 48d.—Stenographer, $15. Miss Budenbender, Proprietor.

MANY splendid opportunities, $15-$75; 9 accountants, bookkeepers, clerks; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable.
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
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CAN YOU JUDGE MEN?—Send for details of training now available to you; of special value to executives, managers, employment directors, efficiency experts, educators, welfare workers; or upon question by Morton W. Merton, C. C., author of "How to Choose the Right Vocation"; indorsed by many of the most prominent executives in America. Booklet 80. Face & Pace, 80 Church St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 96 Pullman Bldg., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Learn in booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects; write for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FRENCH AND SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write or phone for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native tongue to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Business reorganization everywhere is calling for men who have mastered the principles underlying modern salesmanship. The M. C. A. Salesmanship Course exactly meets this need. Write for Booklet T, Central Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c., individual instruction by specialists, day or night, begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, City or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 23 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

U-PUT-ON, the new detachable rubber heel for women; sells on sight; liberal profit; exclusive canvassing territory; samples and prices on application. R. E. Miller, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A NEW YORK EXPORT COMPANY IS SENDING ITS SOUTH AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE TO BRAZIL ON THE "CURTIS" ON THE 16TH INST. AND WOULD BE WILLING TO HAVE ITS AGENT ACT AS SOLE SELLING REPRESENTATIVE FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS OF UNQUESTIONED STANDING; ITS REPRESENTATIVE BEING A BRAZILIAN, IS ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN MEN IN BRAZIL AND HAS A WIDE ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH THE BEST SOUTH AMERICAN HOUSES. H 152 TIMES.

A growing and prosperous manufacturing concern, established in New York City for 15 years, is owned by a co-partnership, doing a business of about $1,000,000 a year and showing a net income of more than 15 per cent., intends to build their own factory in the vicinity of the city on property owned by the firm. Financial interests wishing to take a third interest are welcome. Yearly reports by audit company covering last six fiscal years available; strictly confidential. No brokers. N 138 Times.

MANUFACTURERS OF NOVELTIES AND articles consumed by skirt, waist and costume manufacturers may make profitable arrangements with a New York corporation with a staff of trained salesmen and agencies covering the United States and principal foreign countries; correspondence solicited in any language. Address A 447 Times Annex.

NO ICE THIS YEAR.
I control a device that will put ice in every home where there is electricity at less than 5 cents a day; will show you enormous possibilities with a small investment for organization expense; full information on request. H 138 Times.

Successful import and export merchants, enlarging, desire control or agency fast-selling staple specialties; must be repeaters; covering twenty-five States; answers containing particulars and territory only considered. P 216 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A hog raising ranch, situated in Union County, Penn., and managed by responsible, successful stock raisers, requires additional capital for purchasing brood sows; exceptional profits assured. N 280 Times Downtown.

Advertiser with automobile, having secured the exclusive rights of quick-selling automobile device of proved utility and necessary to all cars, wants partner with $1,000, under own control, who is capable of managing office. S 103 Times.

Wanted—Commission account of manufacturer or mill for New York City and vicinity. Are you satisfactorily represented? Excellent financial and character references. H 187 Times.

Wanted—By responsible exporters, up to $10,000, to finance Latin-American orders; security shipping, insure papers, draft on customer. R., 62 Times Downtown.

Engineer or contractor who will invest $25,000, assuming active interest in company, in special field of construction, with large Government contracts pending. H 168 Times.

Manufacturing business, selling leading houses; sacrifice $3,500 account sickness. Crowe, Times.

MANAGER.—Apartment or American plan hotel; 15 years' experience; best of references; will consider investment. H 155 Times.

Fancy goods business for sale, as party wishes to retire; want a partner to buy said business out; reasonable terms offered; exceptional opportunity. S. B., 274 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNER WANTED.

Partner needed with sales ability to take care of business on the outside. Must be free from draft call and a hustler. Only one who is sober, industrious, and congenial desired. Woman considered. References must bear closest scrutiny. College education desirable but not essential. Give full particulars in first letter; $500 cash required for interest in business, which is educational. Address Box P 287 Times Downtown.

CARTOON IDEAS FOR SALE.
K 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 432 Broadway.

Private family, breaking up home, will sell furniture and contents of 7-room apartment at a sacrifice. 210 West 107th, Apartment 35.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for any one going housekeeping; complete furnishings for four rooms; everything new and of quality. N 119 Times.

Private sale, account death, high-grade contents five room apartment. Apply after 7, evenings, 527 West 124th, Apartment 27.

Perfection oil heaters; by express, $8 each; send certified check or money order. Frank R. Macy, Hudson, N. Y.

SILK FLAGS, 15 CENTS AND UP.
SANFORD SIMON, 35 EAST 10TH ST.

Will sell my contract with Oldsmobile Co. for big reduction. X 303 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
30 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4738.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Edmondson, 1st Lt. R. H., to Spartanburg.
Sargentich, Capt. S., to Camp Meade, then to this city.

Following to Camp Johnston:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Campbell, A. C.	Tuten, J. K. G.
Pouche, S.	Van Pool, E. M.
Hays, J. A.	West, C. A.
McLure, H. M.	

Cohn, Maj. A. E., will report to Surg. Gen.
Pershing, Capt. E. H., to Camp Dix.
Crane, Capt. A. A.; Foster, Capt. S. D.; MacArthur, Capt. N., and Chambers, 1st Lt. F. S., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Phila., for inst.
Kennedy, 1st Lt. J. P., to Camp Bowie.
Farnham, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Zachary Taylor.
Smith, Capt. E. S., to Camp Humphreys as San. Insp.
Strickling, 1st Lt. F. G., and Harris, 1st Lt. H. G., hon. discharged.
Weldon, 1st Lt. J., to Roosevelt Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Upton.
Morse, 1st Lt. S., to Camp Lee.
Pickhardt, 1st Lt. O. C., to School of Plastic and Oral Surgery, Evans Dental Inst., Phila., for inst.

Following to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 11, at Ft. Des Moines:

CAPTAINS.

McCaughton, Capt. T. E.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Battin, J. F.	Griffin, F. L.
Bowes, J. J.	Hartman, E. C.
Brewer, M. T.	Jones, W. J.
Carver, H. E.	Leeds, A. L.

Donovan, 1st Lt. J. J., to Presbyterian Hosp., Chicago, for inst., then to Camp Sherman.
Bartlett, 1st Lt. F. K., to Ft. Riley.
Neff, 1st Lt. E. E., to Camp Shelby.
Schlagoter, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Doniphan.
McGee, Capt. D. B., to Southern Dept.
Willhite, Capt. O. C., to Psychopathic Hosp., Ann Arbor, for training.
Linthicum, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Hancock with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Roberts, 1st Lt. S. E., to Christian Church Hosp., Kan. City, with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.
Barnett, 1st Lt. N. J., and Hendricks, 1st Lt. R., to Ft. McPherson with Hosp. Unit C.
Pierce, Capt. L. H. D., relieved from Av.Sec. of Sig.C. at Camp Sevier.
Kerschner, Maj. W. E., to Camp Sevier.
Booth, 1st Lt. T. A., hon. discharged.
Edwards, 1st Lt. W. D., prev. orders revoked.
Crook, 1st Lt. R., to Balloon School at Ft. Omaha.
Erickson, 1st Lt. W. J., will report to Surg. Gen.
Edwards, Capt. J. W., hon. discharged.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Fickessen, W. R.	Chapin, A. R.
Harding, F. B.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

McCracken, J. A.	Box, T. T.
Bailey, C. L.	O'Connor, A. J.
Campbell, R. J.	Fletcher, F. P., Jr.
Carroll, P. M.	Montgomery, C. L.
Bennett, J. H.	Rhyne, S. A.
McCall, A. C.	Ketcherside, H. D.
Kerby, J. B.	Tabb, J. L., Jr.
Simpson, H. M.	Torrence, J. M.
Ross, H. M.	Turlington, H. C.
Troxler, W. E.	Wolfe, H. D.
Cayler, C.	Williams, J. N.
Whitehead, L. J.	Frazier, W. P.
Warren, C. H.	Wilkinson, A. H.
MacGillivray, D. D.	Sengstack, J. L.
Hilsenberger, J. W. E.	Salerno, L. F.
Gallagher, F.	Lynch, M. J.
Thomas, F. W.	

Sanford, 1st Lt. J. J., previous orders amended to read J. H.
Kleinman, Capt. E. W., previous orders revoked.
Pew, 1st Lt. E. Y., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Berens, Capt. C., Jr., will report to Chief Surg. of Av. Sec. re Med. Research Board.
Corcoran, 1st Lt. C. J., to Roosevelt Hosp. for inst., then Camp Lee.
Wilson, 1st Lt. F. B., to Camp Lee.
Ludwig, Capt. E. C., to Camp Hancock.
Taylor, 1st Lt. L. G., hon. discharged.

Following to Cornell Med. College for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Geyer, C. W.	Marshall, H. L.
Griggs, J. B.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hirsch, J. H.	Phillips, H. B.
Chandler, O. B.	Muren, A. L.
Pomerans, M. M.	Ruff, F. R.
Thompson, H. C.	Stevens, N. D.
Priest, W. M.	

Park, 1st Lt. C. E., hon. discharged.
Swan, Capt. W. H., to Camp Gordon.
Roebuck, 1st Lt. T., Cahwood, 1st Lt. J. F.; Lee, Capt. J. R., and Arnold, 1st Lt. R., hon. discharged.
Mayo, Maj. C. H., to Ft. Oglethorpe and Ft. McPherson, then to his home.
Mayerberg, 1st Lt. I. W., and Hoggatt, 1st Lt. W. W., hon. discharged.
Lord, Maj. J. P., to Ft. Riley.
Taylor, 1st Lt. W. H., Camp Sevier with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Odland, 1st Lt. H., to Ft. Leavenworth.
Ray, 1st Lt. E. L., will report to the mil. director, Govt. Hosp. for Insane.
Hohmann, 1st Lt. A. J., hon. discharged.
Strachan, 1st Lt. H. M., previous orders revoked, to Ft. Riley for inst.
Bartol, 1st Lt. E. F. W., to Mass. Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Fenerty, Capt. V. J., previous orders amended, to duty in Base Hosp. at Camp Wheeler.
Palmer, Capt. C. R., previous orders amended to Walter Reed Hosp. for temp. duty.
Thomas, Capt. J. D., previous orders amended to direct him to report on Feb. 20.
Wipperman, 1st Lt. F., to Ft. Sam Houston with Amb. Co. No. 10.
Bowman, 1st Lt. I. E., to Ft. Bliss with Field Hosp. No. 24.
Fast, Jr., 1st Lt. H., hon. discharged.
Monahan, Capt. R. H., to Oklahoma, Okla., for inst.
Keller, 1st Lt. F. C., and Osborne, 1st Lt. J. J., will report to the attending surg., Army Building, N. Y. City.
Davis, 1st Lt. E. P., to Army Gen. Hosp. at Ft. Bayard.
Bedford, 1st Lt. R. J., to Ft. Des Moines with Army Gen. Hosp. No. 11.
Hotchkiss, 1st Lt. W. K., to Ft. Riley for inst.
McCall, Capt. G. D., will report to Surg. Gen.
Richards, 1st Lt. R. W., to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y., for inst., then to Camp Greenleaf for inst.
Wesson, 1st Lt. E. H., previous orders amended to read Med. C.
Winternitz, 1st Lt. D. H., to Camp Travis, duty with 813th Ser. Stat.
Romayne, 1st Lt. F. J., previous orders revoked; to Cornell Med. College for inst.
Wilkings, Capt. S. V.; Davis, 1st Lt. C., and Larson, 1st Lt. A. M., to Del Rio, Tex., with Cav.
Cowan, 1st Lt. W. F., to Mercedes, Tex., with 16th Cav.
Ulrich, 1st Lt. J. M., previous orders amended to relieve him from duty at Camp Dodge and direct him to report to Cmdg. Gen., that camp, for duty in Base Hosp.
Stites, 1st Lt. C., and Benson, 1st Lt. A. K., to Ft. Riley for inst.
Lampert, 1st Lt. M., to Camp MacArthur.
Fischbein, 1st Lt. E. C., and Braun, 1st Lt. B. P., to Neurological Inst., N. Y.
Bitler, 1st Lt. C. C., to Psychopathic Hosp., Ann Arbor, for inst.
Kurtz, 1st Lt. C. L., previous orders amended; to Jacksonville as attending surg. and med. examiner.
Cracroft, 1st Lt. T. B., to Oklahoma, Okla., for inst.
Scott, 1st Lt. F. W., to Ft. Omaha with Av. Sec. of Sig.C.
Lippitt, Maj. W. F., will report by tel. to Gov. of Porto Rico as med. adviser.
Lewis, 1st Lt. W. G., previous orders amended to direct him to proceed to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Limts, 1st Lt. J., previous orders revoked.
Hall, 1st Lt. S. K., and Lipscomb, 1st Lt. H. R., to Bellevue Hosp. for inst., then to their stations.
Hollis, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Doniphan for temp. duty as orthopedic surg.
Hooper, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Hancock.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 22, at Milwaukee And.:

MAJORS.

Brown, R. C.	Evans, C. A.

CAPTAINS.

Gilchrist, R. T.	Beffel, J. M.
Hitz, H. B.	Rogers, P. F.
Tademan, O. E.	Walker, H.
Thompson, F. A.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lillie, O. R.	McMahon, F. B.
Campbell, S.	Fitzgerald, G. M.
Tharinger, E. L.	

Means, Capt. J. W., Columbus Barracks.

Medical Corps.

McLaurin, 1st Lt. A. A., previous orders rescinded.
Humphreys, Lt. Col. H. G., to Columbus Barracks.
Willey, 1st Lt. J. F., to Kelly Field.
Worthington, Maj. J. A., to Ft. Riley with Evac. Hosp. No. 10.

Veterinary Corps.

Youmans, 1st Lt. R. S., to Camp Upton.
Scully, Capt. J. R., to Camp Sheridan as vet.

Coast Artillery.

Kent, 2d Lt. L. P., to Ft. Hunt.
Welshimer, Capt. R. R., promoted to be a maj.
Austin, 1st Lt. T. B., appointed to same grade in Ord. R. C.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Cantion, Capt. P. E., previous orders revoked.
Wolfe, Capt. S. H., promoted to be a Maj.
Duval, Capt. A. P., promoted to be a Maj.
Peerless, Capt. A. E., honorably discharged.
Rollinson, Capt. R. E., to Atlanta, Ga., with Mech. Repair Shop No. 305.
Hornblower, Capt. G. H., will report to Chief of the War College Div., Gen. Staff.

Sanitary Corps.

Price, Capt. H. B., promoted to be a Maj.
Delafield, 1st Lt. R. H., promoted to be a Capt.
Smith, 1st Lt. F. J., Jr., to Danville, N. Y.
Crampton, 1st Lt. W. E., will report to Med. Supply Off. for duty.
Thomas, Capt. W. E., and Cashman, 1st Lt. G., to Ft. Oglethorpe.
Cowan, 1st Lt. H. D., will report to Med. Supply Off. at New York.
Spellman, 1st Lt. H. E., and Bales, 1st Lt. E. W., to Cape May, N. J., with Gen. Hosp. No. 18 as Supply Officer.
Kincaid, 1st Lt. K. G., to Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research for inst.
Waite, Capt. F. C., and Winter, 1st Lt. E. M., will report to Surg. Gen.
Burt, 1st Lt. R. A., to Ft. Riley.
Bradley, 1st Lt. M. B., will report to Field Med. Supply Depot.
Smith, 1st Lt. H. E., to Washington on official business, thence to his station at Montross, Va.
Nall, 1st Lt. P. F., to San Juan with hosp. now being organized there.
Haggerty, Maj. M. E., and Lawton, Capt. S., will report to Surg. Gen.
Miller, 1st Lt. L. J., to Camp Greenleaf.
Spingarn, Capt. A. B., and Andrus, 1st Lt. L. A., will report to Surg. Gen.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

Hoad, Maj. W. C.

CAPTAINS.

Basset, Capt. G. C.	Hunter, W. S.
Hayes, J. W.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Anderson, J. E.	Jones, E. S.
Doll, F. A.	Manuel, H. T.
English, R. B.	Wheeler, R. H.

**

CITY FIGHTS GRIP OF ZERO WEATHER

With Mercury at 7 Below, New York Experiences Second Coldest Day on Record.

SIX PERSONS ARE OVERCOME

Cale Piles Up Ice in Harbor and Shipping Is Nearly Paralyzed—70 Ships Caught in Channel.

The temperature was again below zero yesterday, and the Weather Bureau entered Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, as the second coldest day in the history of this city so far as its records show. The lowest temperature was reported at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the mercury stood at 7 degrees below zero, and it hung around that point until noon. Additional discomfort was occasioned by a thirty-five mile wind out of the Northwest, which penetrated through overcoats and sweaters, and piled up ice in the harbor so that for a time there was a practical embargo on shipping. Six persons were reported to the police as having been overcome by the cold. Great South Bay was frozen over for the first time in forty years.

The following persons were so badly overcome by the cold yesterday as to need treatment:

AGMOS, PEDRO, 23 years old, a driver, 1,629 Madison Avenue; found at 59 Franklin Street suffering from exposure; taken to the Volunteer Hospital.

BREENER, ARTHUR, 29 years old, 576 West 176th Street; removed from 180th Street and Amsterdam Avenue to St. Laurence Hospital suffering from exposure.

FEENEY, JOHN, 17 years old, office boy, Oakwood Avenue, Jamaica; found suffering from exposure at Second Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GREY, JOHN, 50 years old, laborer, 260 West Thirty-ninth Street; attended for exposure at 500 Seventh Avenue and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HALL, MABLE, 18 years old, operator; 20 Schley Street, Glendale, L. I.; after being treated for frostbitten feet at the Centre and Canal Street subway station went home.

LAWRENCE, JOSEPH, 17 years old, office boy, 2,021 Chatterton Avenue, the Bronx; attended for exposure at the Ninety-sixth Street subway station and went home.

The temperature was one degree below that of Dec. 29, when the mercury reached 6 below zero, and that day was heralded as the coldest in the history of the Weather Bureau here for about twenty-four hours, and then all records were smashed when on Dec. 30 13 degrees below zero was recorded. The data of the Weather Bureau go back to 1871. Because December and January were the coldest months of which there was an official record Weather Bureau employes began to delve into older records. They found among other interesting items that the coldest day prior to Dec. 30 of last year was on Jan. 8, 1866, when it was reported in the army records at Governors Island that the mercury dropped to 12 degrees below. The records on the island go back to 1823. The bureau that was maintained in Central Park showed that half a dozen times during the Winter of 1870 the temperature fell to 5 degrees below zero.

New Ice Impedes Shipping.

The intense cold formed new ice for harbor craft to buck, and it froze together packed cakes of ice and floes until navigation became yesterday a matter of delay and considerable danger.

The northwest wind sent thiaice smashing against the Brooklyn shore, and the tide carried it along the East River, so that that waterway and the shores of South Brooklyn were practically choked with ice in the morning and until the change in the tide. The sweep of the thirty-five-mile wind over the upper bay piled the ice in Buttermilk Channel, between Brooklyn and Governors Island, until it was packed with ice and impossible to navigate. It was estimated that at one time there were seventy vessels fast in the ice there, and the tugs labored in vain to free them and force a passage through. This was finally accomplished by the jam giving way under tide and wind, and the ice passed down to the Narrows, carrying shipping with it.

Tows Greatly Delayed.

It took ten hours and longer for tows to come through the ice about Staten Island and in the Kill van Kull up the East River, and while conditions were slightly better in the North River, there were still big fields of ice to be encountered. Along the Manhattan shore the ice was piled about docks and jammed up in the slips, and the ferry service was much delayed in consequence. Much ice worked down the North River and went through the passageway between Governors Island and the Battery. A dozen car floats and other craft were caught there in the morning, and it took hours before they were released, and then they could only move with the sweep of wind and tide that was carrying the ice fields along.

The Atlantic Avenue and Hamilton Avenue Ferries to Brooklyn were forced to suspend operations for several hours in the morning, and after they got under way again the boats ran behind schedules. The Governors Island Ferry made one trip an hour, and each time the trip presented new problems in navigation. The Greenpoint Ferry, between Twenty-third Street and Greenpoint, Brooklyn, had to force a new channel through the ice at each crossing. On one of the early morning trips the pilot found it impossible to bring his craft to within five feet of the slips, and boards had to be laid and the passengers, nearly all men, landed in this way. The boat carried no vehicles.

Teams Unable to Use Ferries.

The delay in ferry service added to the troubles of the truck drivers and hindered the delivery of freight and other goods. Traffic policemen at the Battery turned away many teams, and these had to go over the Brooklyn Bridge to reach Brooklyn, a delay, in some cases, of more than two hours.

The only vessel that got in yesterday and experienced no difficulty in coming up the harbor was the Red Cross liner Florizel. This vessel runs to Newfoundland and is built for ice breaking. On her last appearance here three weeks age she was pressed into the Government service to break the ice to Yonkers, to make a channel through Kill van Kull to the coal ports and to open up a channel in Newark Bay. It was expected that she would again be used for this service, for the movement of coal and freight demands that the channels be kept open and the Florizel is considered the best boat for that purpose. It is reported that her services will be required at Yonkers where, it was said, sugar steamers are waiting to get through the ice to the refineries there.

Unable to Get Through Ice.

A Brazilian steamship attempted to get through the ice into the Bush Terminal with a cargo of freight and sixty-nine passengers. After many attempts she gave up and went back to Staten Island, where she anchored. Late yesterday it was said that she was iceboound and that the company had been unable to get tugs to take off the passengers.

When New Yorkers went to work yesterday morning after a third workless Monday they had to face the wind in the coldest part of the day. The street car lines were little used, and in consequence both in the morning and afternoon rush hours the subways and elevated lines were greatly congested. At express stations and at transfer points the crowds became so great that there was considerable delay in getting trains away. Monday was the third day this Winter on which the temperature has dropped below zero. The mercury reached the zero mark at 10 P. M., and it did not get back to zero until noon yesterday.

The zero weather was responsible for the crowding of all the lodging houses again last night, although the attendance was not so great as during the cold spell in December and not so great as in other Winters. Superintendent S. A. Rice of the Municipal Lodging House said last night that the reason was the increased opportunity for work. The real suffering was to be found, he said, in the homes of the poor, where there was little coal and food. The lodging houses, he added, simply dealt with the homeless of both sexes.

Court Closed Because of Cold.

Because the temperature in the Washington Heights Court House was only 41 degrees, Magistrate McGeehan closed court yesterday morning after disposing of a few summons cases. This is the third time this Winter that business has had to be suspended in the building for this cause.

The Hudson River yesterday morning was frozen over as far south as Fort Washington Point, or 178th Street. From that point a sheet of ice extended from shore to shore, marked by air holes. At Fort Washington Point a narrow strip of blue showed the channel that was open to the southward. At 134th Street the ice in the early morning looked solid all the way across the river, but this was broken up by the wind and the tidal current. The Harlem River, the Bronx River, and the Mott Haven Canal all are frozen over.

In the twenty-four hours which ended at noon yesterday the Health Department reports that 53 persons died of pneumonia. From noon yesterday to noon on Saturday 116 persons died of pneumonia in this city. In the same period last week 149 deaths were due to pneumonia.

Dispossess Actions Increase.

A great increase in actions on the part of landlords to dispossess tenants has resulted from the shortage of fuel. In the last month Municipal Courts all over the city have been crowded with cases of tenants who refuse to pay their rent because the landlord gives them neither heat nor hot water as contracted for. Judge Solomon W. Oppenheimer, sitting in the Sixth Municipal Court at 155 East Eighty-eighth Street, disposed of 100 such cases yesterday. In view of the circumstances, he decided that the court had no power to compel the landlord to supply heat if he could get no coal. Wherever heat or hot water was contracted for in the renting of the premises, however, the court ruled that the tenant was entiled at least to some reduction in the rent, and the landlord was directed to act accordingly. One thousand cases of this nature were disposed of by Judge Oppenheimer in January.

The prediction is for warmer weather today, and probably still warmer tomorrow. It will be fair, and the winds will diminish to a "gentle south wind."

This is the hourly temperature record of the second coldest day in the history of the local Weather Bureau:

Midnight	–2	Noon	0
1 A. M.	–2	1 P. M.	0
2 A. M.	–1	2 P. M.	3
3 A. M.	–1	3 P. M.	4
4 A. M.	–5	4 P. M.	6
5 A. M.	–5	5 P. M.	2
6 A. M.	–6	6 P. M.	2
7 A. M.	–7	7 P. M.	3
8 A. M.	–5	8 P. M.	2
9 A. M.	–4	9 P. M.	0
10 A. M.	–3	10 P. M.	0
11 A. M.	–2	11 P. M.	1
		*Midnight	1

*Unofficial.

ENTIRE EAST IS ICEBOUND.

Below-Zero Temperature Reported from Many Centres.

The coldest point in New Jersey yesterday seems to have been Culver's Lake at 23 below zero. This has been exceeded in severity only by the State's record figure of 29 below, recorded at the same place Dec. 30 last. In Dover the cold registered 14 degrees below. Rockaway experienced 12 degrees below. At Changewater, in Warren County, it was 17 below at 7 o'clock on the Standard Oil Company's certified thermometer. In Washington Borough the temperature was variously reported from unofficial sources as from 15 to 20 below zero.

Temperatures in Newark were: 3 A. M., 7 degrees below zero; 7 A. M., 5 below zero; noon, zero. Other temperatures recorded in various parts of New Jersey were: Caldwell, 14 below; Paterson, 8 below; Newton, 10 below.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—This city experienced last night the coldest night since 1895. Twelve degrees below zero was the official record at the Weather Bureau, but suburbs reported 11 to 16 degrees below.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 5.—From midnight until 7 o'clock this morning the official thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero. In country districts the temperature was much lower.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Mercury registered from 20 to 26 degrees below zero in Western New York this morning. For the first time since the water plant was built in Jamestown thirty years ago many of the water mains in the streets were frozen solid this morning, and water is shut off from sections of the city. Coal is scarce and natural gas, which is generally used in homes, is so low as to cause intense suffering.

MALONE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—With temperatures varying from 35 to 52 degrees below zero and a stiff wind blowing, today was one of the severest in the memory of the oldest inhabitants of the northern part of New York. Schools were closed, trains were from six to thirty hours late, roads were badly drifted, rural mail routes were blocked, there was much suffering from cold and lack of fuel, and business was almost at a standstill.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The coldest February weather in many years was experienced in Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia the temperature went below zero for the third time this Winter, the mercury registering minus 2 degrees early in the day. In the mountain regions of the anthracite coal fields and in the Alleghanies temperatures of 25 degrees below were reported.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 5.—Ten degrees below zero was registered by the Weather Bureau here today. The cold wave blew over this city shortly after sundown last night and the temperature continued to fall throughout the night. The Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers that had been partially opened up by ice-breaking steamers and dynamite in an attempt to avert serious flood conditions and ice gorges, are again frozen solid, and the work of the last week has been undone by the cold.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 5.—The cold wave that swept all of Delaware yesterday increased in intensity last night. In this city during the night the thermometer fell to six degrees below zero and to ten to twelve below in exposed places.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—A cold wave that sent temperatures way below zero swept over New England last night and held on today with little prospect of an early break. From a reading of zero at midnight the mercury in Boston dropped to ten below at 7 o'clock this morning. It was the second coldest day of the Winter, a minimum of 14 below on Dec. 30 being the record.

Greenville, Me., at 26 below, was the coldest New England point from which official reports were received by the local bureau. Northfield, Vt., was 24 below; Burlington, 22; Concord, N. H., 16; Eastport and Portland, Me., 14; Hartford and Block Island, 6 below, with a sixty-mile gale cutting in from the northwest. Nantucket's record was 4 below, with a 32-mile wind.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Cleveland was in the grip of the coldest weather of the Winter this morning. At 9 o'clock the kiosk in the Public Square registered thirteen degrees below zero.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Chances of the ice gorge below this city breaking up in the very near future dwindled to almost nothing last night, when the mercury dropped to four degrees below zero. The Ohio River is receding slowly into its banks, but the extreme cold weather is working an additional hardship upon the hundreds of families whose homes are in the flooded district.

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—Temperatures ranging from sixteen below zero in Detroit to forty below in villages along the west shore were recorded in Michigan last night.

TO MANAGE PROPERTIES OF DANGEROUS ALIENS

President by Proclamation Paves Way for Seizure of Holdings of Interned Teutons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson issued a proclamation today including under the term of "enemy" in the Trading with the Enemy act all alien enemies who have been permanently interned by the War Department.

The purpose of the proclamation is to enable A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, to take over and manage the property of alien enemies of large means who have been permanently interned, and to eliminate any possibility of their carrying on from the internment camps trading activities which might be inimical to the interests of the United States.

The proclamation is limited to a small class of alien enemies, and does not include in its scope an alien enemy under arrest in a local jail who has not been transferred to the War Department, nor an alien enemy already released on parole, nor the great body of alien enemies subject to regulation by the President under the power conferred by the Revised Statutes.

It was explained, in connection with the issuance of the proclamation, that the Government does not intend to interfere with the property of the ordinary alien enemy and that the proclamation is strictly limited in its operation to those who have been found to be dangerous and who have been transferred to the War Department for permanent detention.

Bark Finland Is Wrecked.

The Russian bark Finland, a vessel of 1,674 tons gross register, which left New Orleans the early part of January for France, has been wrecked on the French coast, according to information received in insurance circles yesterday. The bark was loaded with steel and other general cargo and was driven ashore in a storm and broke up before she could be salvaged. A considerable part of the insurance was carried by New York firms. The Finland was formerly known as the King Arthur and was built in 1887 at Dundee.

ROADS ARE TIED UP; MEN QUIT IN COLD

Continued from Page One.

in a futile effort to get her to the dock. The train had 2,400,000 pounds of flour. This is the first of a number of such food trains on their way to this port.

Trains Stalled in Snow.

It was estimated by railroad men that taking the Eastern district as a whole the freight movement yesterday was not more than half of normal. Mr. Smith's report said that because of the severe weather the movement was curtailed from 20 to 50 per cent. on the big lines and that some lines were forced to suspend operations altogether. All lines reported freight trains stalled in the snow and derailments due to frozen switches and wheel flanges. Fifty per cent. of the tracks in the Central West district were blocked by the water freezing, making movements impossible.

The freezing stopped the rising water at Cincinnati, where floods had forced the abandonment of the Union Station. But most of the interchange tracks were still under water, and this froze solid to a depth of from one to six inches.

One telegram received yesterday by Mr. Smith, referring to stalled freight trains, said: "Many men are having their hands and feet frozen and they cannot stand the exposure but for a short time, which will delay the release of these trains." Another said: "The men refused to work, claiming they could not live out of doors."

Dig Out Stock Train.

A train of live stock was stalled all night east of Syracuse. A volunteer crew dug it out at noon yesterday, when many of the cattle were in a pitiable condition. A passenger train was stalled all night near Syracuse. Three eastbound freight trains last night were reported stalled in snow drifts with four locomotives and a rotary snowplow unable to move them. One of the snowplows with two engines behind it became stalled in a drift near Utica, and it had to be dug out by men with shovels. New York Central officials expressed the hope of starting some light freight trains last night. Very few freight trains could be run on the Central's lines yesterday.

It was reported that but two stock trains left Chicago yesterday for the East.

A summary of the situation given by Mr. Smith yesterday was that all sections reported weather conditions in the last twenty-four hours as the most severe and trying ever experienced, that operations of all yards were seriously affected, and passenger train schedules on all lines badly deranged.

The Chesapeake Bay, which was just recovering from the recent cold spell, was reported last night again closed by drifting ice and all freight and passenger service on the bay abandoned.

A report from the Pennsylvania Railroad said: "Water stations are freezing up, necessitating the fires being drawn from engines on account of the inability to get water. The power stations at Thorndel, the principal coaling station on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is out of commission due to freezing water pipes. This threw out of commission the compressor plant which supplies air service for the interlocking station, making automatic signals useless and causing serious delay to train movements."

Conditions in Michigan were reported serious, with all movements at a standstill. The Pere Marquette reported all traffic abandoned, with the temperature 35 below zero and growing colder. Detroit and other Michigan cities reported a critical condition as to coal supplies.

The Twentieth Century Limited, due here at 9:40 A. M. yesterday, arrived at 5:55 P. M. The Wolverine of the New York Central was seven hours late and the Detroit Express nine hours late. The New York Central's Chicago Express, due at 5:25 P. M. Monday, and the St. Louis Express of the same line, due at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, reached Pittsburgh at the same hour fighting their way eastward. They were consolidated into one train, and with two engines reached New York at noon yesterday. The Delaware & Hudson Railroad sent a dispatch to the New York Central stating that the Montreal Express, scheduled to leave last midnight, would not be run. On the New Haven, the Boston Express, due at 7 o'clock in the morning, did not arrive until noon.

Some trains from the West on the Pennsylvania were nine hours late. The Manhattan Limited, from Chicago, was eight hours late, and the Keystone Express, from Pittsburgh, was ten hours behind time.

IDLE MONDAYS MUST CONTINUE

Continued from Page One.

Tuesday, bringing a three-day holiday over Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. If Saturday—in many cases observed as a half holiday—were made a complete holiday, this would give a four-day closing.

Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, falling on Friday, offers another opportunity to make Saturday a complete holiday, and thus give another four-day closing period.

Prospects for any material improvement in the next few days were gloomy. Railroad Administration officials seized eagerly on forecasts of slightly higher temperatures moving eastward from the west, but they pointed out that it would take days for the railroads to recover from the demoralizing influence today's low-record temperatures.

CITY'S SUPPLY OF COAL IS CUT DOWN BY COLD

Yesterday's Receipts of Anthracite 7,000 Tons Short of Amount Needed to Supply Priority List.

State Fuel Administrator Albert H. Wiggin announced last night that only 14,000 tons of anthracite coal had been moved from the coal ports to New York yesterday. This is the smallest amount to arrive in a single day since the present crisis began, and it is 7,000 tons short of the daily requirement to supply the needs of those on the priority list established by Dr. Garfield. The only hope for New York City now lies in a drop in the temperature, and last night the Administrators were watching the weather report with more interest than they gave to the tidewater coal figures.

"I do not want to appear as an alarmist," said Mr. Wiggin, "nor do I wish to frighten the people, but the coal situation today is more alarming than it has ever been before. This is due to the severe weather conditions and the lack of facilities."

The reports of tidewater conditions received yesterday by Marine Supt. W. B. Pollock show that there were at the coal ports loaded in barges 9,581 tons of anthracite and 16,950 tons of bituminous coal. In the twenty-four hours that ended early yesterday morning Mr. Pollock's report showed that 76 barges containing 32,194 tons of anthracite and 47 barges with 23,948 tons of bituminous coal had been towed from the terminals. Most of this anthracite came to this city.

The figures of coal on the rails and nearing the coal ports showed a falling off in every case, except an increase of more than 100 cars of anthracite within forty-eight hours of the terminals. The report showed: Within twenty-four hours of tidewater, 1,063 cars of anthracite and 707 cars of bituminous; within forty-eight hours of tidewater, 500 cars of anthracite and 847 cars of bituminous.

Joseph Parsons, in charge of shipping for the United States Shipping Board, reported that the work of bringing bunker coal to this port is keeping up, and that the shipping situation continues to improve. He reported yesterday morning that seven vessels had received 6,400 tons of bunker coal, and that seventeen vessels were waiting for coal.

Mr. Wiggin announced yesterday that Thomas C. Farrell of the firm of William Farrell & Sons has been appointed to take charge of household and apartment house distribution. Mr. Schley gave a conservative list of 250 heatless apartment houses in Manhattan. In the Bronx Joseph F. Ahearn, Deputy Administrator, reported yesterday 400 apartment houses heatless. Their coal supply, he said, had fallen off because the limited supply arriving was required by hospitals, asylums, and schools that are the first of the domestic consumers served. At many coal yards there were lines of persons waiting yesterday with all sorts of receptacles in which to carry away coal. Many of these, after waiting hours in the cold, went away without it.

The New York Tow Boat Exchange reported forty-nine tugs out of commission because of ice damage, and there are now nineteen railroad tugs laid up for repair. In addition Port Reading reported a shortage of labor.

BARS UP AGAINST POOR ANTHRACITE

Federal Order Issued Calling Upon Producers to Resume Removal of Impurities.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Feb. 5.—Investigation of the quality of coal shipped by anthracite operators, big and little, has brought to light such conditions as to cause the Federal Fuel Administration, through A. C. Campbell and Tudor Williams, Administrators in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, to take summary action.

The order was issued by Mr. Campbell here today in behalf of the Fuel Administration that puts up the bars against any further sale of inferior and impure coal. The order, effective at once, follows:

"The United States Fuel Administration feels that no anthracite coal should be sold unless it has been prepared properly the customary way, that is, as it was in the beginning of the year 1914.

"Pursuant to instructions received, the Fuel Committee directs that you hereafter do not ship or sell any coal unless it has been prepared in the customary way to wit: by passing the same through a breaker or a washery, so as to properly size and remove the rock, slate, dirt, and ashes from the coal. We demand that you will immediately comply with this order and send us a letter to that effect.

"A. C. CAMPBELL, Chairman."

WOULD 'SUBWAYIZE' RAILWAYS

Shonts Suggests Government Partnership Based on Dual System.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 5.—Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, addressing the Board of Commerce today, suggested as a solution of the railroad problem a partnership between the Government and the railroads, something like the partnership in New York between the city and the rapid transit lines for the construction and operation of the city's new dual rapid transit system. He said:

"Treat this three-year average, which the Government grants, as a preferential subject to such readjustment in individual cases as is necessary to be fair; and then let the Government supply the money necessary for all the improvements made after June 30, 1917; and, because of its many and different benefits, treat that as a junior lien on the property."

O'RYAN FORBIDS TATTOOING.

Contends Marked Soldiers Might Be Captured on Patrol Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 5.—The old army custom of decorating soldiers' chests and arms with tattoo marks eulogistic of the wearers' service or regiments no longer would be permitted in the Empire Division, Maj. Gen. O'Ryan announced today.

In explaining his reason General O'Ryan said that later, when the men go into the trenches, the tattooed privates would be useless for patrol work. If one of the tattooed men, bearing the inscription, "Private John Doe, Company A, Tenth Regiment," were captured, the Germans would be put in possession of information of military value.

Great South Bay Frozen Over.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The entire Great South Bay along the south coast of Long Island is frozen over solid, from shore to shore, with flinty ice from two to three feet thick. Automobiles, trucks, and sleds drawn by heavy teams pass over the ice field in safety. Old baymen say that never in their memory has the ice been so thick.

PLUTO WATER AMERICA'S PHYSIC

PLUTO WATER is an ideal laxative. There is no interference with digestion—no nausea or thirst. Gently, but positively, PLUTO flushes the entire digestive and eliminative systems, aiding to restore health and normal activity.

PLUTO helps dispel indigestion. Physicians everywhere prescribe it for constipation, kidney, liver and stomach troubles

French Lick Springs, Indiana, the home of PLUTO WATER, is the most delightful of American health resorts.

PLUTO is bottled at the Springs and is on sale everywhere.

Large bottle, 35c; smaller bottle, 25c.

TIMES INDEX FOR 1917.

One hundred thousand items of news indexed in the four volumes of The New York Times Index for 1917. Every phase of activity covered: the great war, the President's part in it, alien enemies' treatment, fuel and food conservation, etc. $8.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

More About Clothes

Last year we predicted higher prices for clothing. It really wasn't a prediction because we knew.

Right now we're in the same position.

We know you will save 50 per cent on Winter Clothes bought now, because we know our present Sale prices are considerably under current wholesale figures.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at Reduced Prices

Suits and Overcoats that were worth more than their regular prices, are now reduced to $19.50, $23, $28, $33, $38 and $43 for quick clearance.

Of course, we could make more money by carrying them over and selling them at next year's higher figures.

But,——that's not the Wallach way.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, cor. 29th — 246-248 West 125th / 3d Ave., cor. 122d — Open Evenings

Peck & Peck

HALF YEARLY SALE

Women's Hosiery, Sweaters and Mufflers—
Men's Hosiery and Mufflers—

At 20% Reduction

Genuine bargains in quality merchandise that represented genuine value at former higher prices. Exclusive styles from our regular stock—fresh, perfect and in extensive assortment.

Further Reductions in

Women's Hosiery

Silk — drop stitch — mostly colors, but some black.

$1.65 (six pairs for $9) *were* $2.50 *to* $4

Women's Sweaters

Hand-finished. Llama, natural shade, trimmed in various colors on collar, cuffs and belt. Mohair—two-tone stripes in smart combinations.

$17.50 *were* $25 *to* $27.50

Men's Hosiery

Silk — cotton soles — all staple colors (black and white at 20% reduction only)—

95c (six pairs for $5.50) *were* $1.50

Women's Auto Coats

Shetland wool in heather effects — also suitable for beach robes—

$25 *were* $35

Special Offering in Men's Neckwear
All our $1.50 Pure Silk Ties, now **95c**

PECK & PECK

Stocking Shops

586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
Newport Chicago Palm Beach

Flint's Fine Furniture

AN UNUSUAL SALE
PRICE REDUCTIONS
10% to 40%
ON ENTIRE STOCK

Owing to the abnormal condition of the railroads many of our most attractive patterns for Fall were delayed in transit, some have only just come to hand, and others are only now arriving—and, as we expect our new season's goods to be on the way shortly, it is imperative that we dispose of these late deliveries at once.

New and complete sets for Dining Room, Living Room and Chamber, also individual pieces.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS
ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Monday, Feb. 4, between 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., diamond dinner ring, setting two inches long, with small stones set closely, between Park Avenue Hotel, west on 33d St., to 5th Av. bus, to 90th St., then east to Park Av.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Phone Greeley 6900, Mrs. Perry.

LOST.—Monday, Feb. 4, between South Orange station and Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, possibly on D., L. & W. train or Hudson tube, one gold brooch with cluster of seven diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Majestic, 72d St., New York City.

LOST—Seal piece made by Schlosberg, Portland, Me., between Great Northern Hotel, West 57th St., and 58th St. and 6th Av. elevated station. Liberal reward return Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, on Park Av., near 51st St., a platinum and diamond wrist watch, initials inside. $50 reward, if returned to Mrs. Wood, 40 East 51st St.

LOST—Gold ring with diamond solitaire, Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, corner Morningside Drive and 117th St. Return to Collins, 10 Morningside Drive. Reward.

LOST—On West 59th St., near 7th Av., black velvet bag with blue monogram, containing $30. Return to Marjorie Patterson, 59 West 46th St.; reward.

LOST—Envelope containing pass book and $60.67 of Chas. M. Butler, 401 8th Av., on 34th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Tuesday about 2:30 P. M.; reward.

LOST—Velvet bag containing money and eyeglasses, in or near 145th and Broadway, subway station; $25 reward. E. Collin, 740 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Saturday, in or between Hotel Martinique and Black Cat Restaurant, diamond, out of ring; liberal reward. H 147 Times.

LOST—Gold initial watch bracelet, 14th St. subway, Saturday; liberal reward. Wickham, 10 Lexington Av., Montclair, N. J.

LOST—Diamond bar pin in Cafe Lafayette, taxicab, or Hotel Astor, Saturday night, one stone missing; reward. X 281 Times Annex.

LOST—Change purse, $24.50, diamond ring. Saturday evening; liberal reward. 95 East 10th St.

LOST—Black lynx neckpiece, Rivoli, Saturday night; reward to finder. Saunce, Woodward Hotel.

LOST—Saturday night, black fox scarf, Longacre Theatre, subway to 72d. Columbus 5802.

LOST—Black lynx fur scarf, on Broadway express Monday; reward. Evi R. Schroeer, Nyack, N. Y.

LOST—Tuesday morning in 5th Av. bus, black velvet handbag, monogram "F. S."; liberal reward. Return office Hotel Savoy.

LOST—Watch and fob, 5th Av., near 35th St., Monday; reward. J. K. F., Room 2416, Grand Central Terminal.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook, money, ring, two diamonds and emerald, locket; reward. Bessie Beck, 415 West 128th.

LOST—Kolinsky fur collar at Harris Theatre Feb. 4 matinee; reward. E. W. B., 2,030 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's plain gold wrist watch, Sunday night, somewhere between 60th St. and 70th St. Rehn, 37 Madison Av.

LOST—Antique fob; $5 reward. H. S. Jewett, 14 East 38th St.

LOST—Diamond barpin, Saturday afternoon; handsome reward. Tishman, 316 West 112th.

$25 REWARD for black silk handbag with gold top and diamond clasp, lost Jan. 5, between West 77th St. and East 83d St., or in taxi. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$15 REWARD for gold bracelet watch, monogram "F. D." S. Davidson, 436 W. 27th.

$10 REWARD for tawny tan fox collar lost Thursday afternoon. 205 West 57th.

Found.

FOUND—Purse on elevated train; owner may have by describing contents. James Quinlan, 239 Greenwich St.

FOUND—Sunday evening, money, at theatre. H 137 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small Yorkshire terrier, by woman, not owner, gray blanket, companion of invalid, 166th St., Amsterdam Av.; liberal reward. Clark, 86 Wadsworth Av. St. Nicholas 8250.

LOST—A small Pekingese, color red, answers to name of Pe-Ling; disappeared from vicinity of 345 West 88th St.; notify C. H. Pforzheimer, 345 West 88th St. Telephone 8961 Riverside or 4860 Broad; reward.

LOST—Sunday, 11 P. M., French bulldog, brindle, white breast, screw tail, male; reward. Phone Bryant 617, Apt. 45.